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OF

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The thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby gratefully tendered, to Mrs. ARTHUR CECIL TEMPEST, of Coleby Hall, Lincoln, for the four plates of Mascy Seals, drawn on stone by herself; and to W. C. ASHBY PRITT, Esq., for his drawing, "The Twelve Quarterings of Jacquetta of Luxemburg."

Authors of papers are alone responsible for the facts and opinions expressed therein.

This Volume has been prepared for the press by R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford.

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Vice-Presidents.

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THE LORD LIEUT. OF LANCASHIRE (THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.)
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LATHOM.
THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.
THE REV. THE RECTOR OF LIVERPOOL.
SIR JAMES PICTON, F.S.A.
FRANCIS JAMES BAILEY, M.D., L.R.C.P.
JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1888.

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LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
REV. A. E. P. GRAY, M.A., F.S.A.
CHARLES POTTER.

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T. A. BELLEW.
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TO SERVE TO END OF 1890.

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Hon. Curator.

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Hon. Secretary.

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Hon. Assistant Secretary.

T. N. MORTON

Officers of the Society since commencement.

Presidents.

1. Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieut. of Lancashire - - - - - - - - - - - 1848.
2. Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieut. of Lancashire - - - - - - - - - - 1854.
3. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L. - - 1855.
4. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. - - - 1863.
5. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c. - - - - - - - - - 1866.
6. Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. - - - - - 1869.
7. The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester - - 1875.
8. Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c. - - - - - 1879.
9. RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, F.S.A. - 1885.

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1848. Rev. A. Hume. LL.D., &c., and H. C. Pidgeon.
1851. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.
1854. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.

Assistant Secretaries.

1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	W. W. Rundell.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	J. H. Genn.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	Charles Dyall.
1875.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	[Arthur Wakefield.]
1876.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	Eugenio Londini.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884.	E. M. Hance, LL.B. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A.	T. N. Morton.
1888.	R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A.	T. N. MORTON.

Treasurers.

1848. Thomas Avison, F.S.A.
1860. William Burke.
1867. John G. Jacob.
1886. H. D. ESHELBY, F.S.A.

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1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
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1871.	John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875.	John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B., &c.	J. Harris Gibson.
1880.	*(Offices in abeyance.)*	
1885.	W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886.	W. THOMPSON WATKIN.	W. FORSHAW WILSON.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS,

Corrected to 31st December, 1888.

The names of Life Members are printed in **Clarendon Type**, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

Date of Election.	
1872. Dec. 12	Abram, W. A. 42 Adelaide terrace, Preston New road, Blackburn.
1877. Feb. 22	Adshead, George Haward. Fern Villas, 94 Bolton road, Pendleton, Manchester.
1887. Jan. 20	Ainslie, William George, M.P. Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead.
1871. Jan. 12	Andrew Frank. Apsley place, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1888. Mar. 22	*Athenæum Library, Liverpool.
1877. Dec. 13	Axon, W. E. A. 66 Murray street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
1865. Nov. 2	*Bailey, Francis James, M.D., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove street, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1888. Nov. 29	Banks, William. 1 Starkie street, Preston.
1886. Nov. 18	*Banner, John S. Harmood. Puddington Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
1849. Dec. 6	Beamont, William. Orford Hall, Warrington.
1848. Nov. 23	*Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.
1875. Feb. 4	*Bellew, Thomas Acheson. 23 Canning street, Liverpool.
1864. Dec. 1	*Benas, B. L. 5 Prince's avenue, Liverpool.
1884. Nov. 13	Bennett, Henry. Rock Cottage, Bedminster, Bristol.
1888. Nov. 29	*Birchall, Charles. The Laurels, Church street, Egremont.
1888. Nov. 15	Bispham William. 12 Eighteenth street West, New York, U.S.A.
1870. April 7	Blackburn Free Library.
1883. Mar. 8	Blundell, Rev. T. B. H., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.

Date of Election.	
1888. Mar. 22	Bodleian Library, Oxford.
1888. Mar. 22	Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate hill, London, E.C.
	Boston Free Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Trübner & Co.
1853. Dec. 15	Bossi, Arthur. Care of Thompson, Melly & Co., Brown's Buildings, Liverpool.
1881. Dec. 1	Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford square, London, S.W.
1858. April 15	*Bower, Anthony. Riversdale, Seaforth, Liverpool.
1871. Mar. 23	*Brakell, Thomas Forster. 58 Dale street, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29	*Bremner, Rupert Stanley. 24 Parkfield road, Liverpool.
1887. Feb. 10	Bristowe, Sir Henry Fox, Q.C. The Cliffe, Nantwich.
1876. April 20	*Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.
1886. Nov. 18	Brooke, Charles Luxmore. Ashbrook Hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich, Cheshire.
1888. Feb. 23	Brooke, Colonel Thomas, F.S.A. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.
1868. Feb. 6	**Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe**, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Barlow Hall, Manchester.
1872. April 4	**Broughton, Frederick.** Hamilton, Canada.
1884. Nov. 13	*Brown, Charles D. Stone Hive, West Kirby.
1881. Jan. 27	Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. Burnley.
1879. Jan. 9	Caraher, Hugh. Mellifont Villa, Llandudno.
1885. Jan. 22	Caröe, W. D. 10 Portsea place, London, W.
1888. Nov. 15	Carrington, W. A. Bakewell, Derbyshire.
1888. Dec. 13	**Chadwick, Edwin.** Mottram road, Stalybridge.
1879. Jan. 9	Chetham Library, Manchester.
1885. Jan. 22	Chester, the Bishop of, F.S.A. The Palace, Deeside, Chester, *President.*
1888. Nov 29	*Clarke, John. Mersey Bank, New Ferry, Birkenhead.
1859. April 14	**Clement, Leonard.** Forest View, Nelson-in-Marsden, Burnley.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1855. May 24 ***Comber, Thomas.** B 13 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

1888. Nov. 15 Crane, John C. West Millbury, Mass., U.S.A.

1885. April 16 *Cross, Samuel. 5 Rock lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

1888. Mar. 22 Darwen Free Public Library. Darwen.

1888. Nov. 1 Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 3 Sidney place, Cork.

1862. Mar. 6 **Derby, The Earl of,** K.G. Knowsley, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*

1857. April 23 **Devonshire, The Duke of,** K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S. Chatsworth, Derbyshire, *Vice-President.*

1880. Nov. 18 *Duff, E. Gordon. Park Nook, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

1879. Dec. 11 Dun, John. Rock Villas, Latchford, Warrington.

1888. Mar. 22 *Earle, Hardman Arthur. Allerton Tower, Liverpool.

1888. Feb. 9 *Earle, T. Algernon. West Derby Village, Liverpool.

1873. Dec. 11 Earwaker, John Parsons, M.A., F.S.A. Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales.

1872. April 4 Ebury, The Lord. 35 Park street, Grosvenor square, London, W.

1851. Jan. 7 **Egerton of Tatton, The Lord.** Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.

1886. Nov. 18 *Eshelby, H. Douglas, F.S.A. 24 Park road South, Birkenhead, *Hon. Treasurer.*

1848. Nov. 23 Evans, Edward. Bronwylfa, Wrexham.

1872. Sept. 5 Evans, Joseph. Haydock Grange, St. Helens.

1878. Jan. 10 Fairclough, John. The Grove, Moore, near Warrington.

1871. Jan. 12 **Ferguson, William,** F.C.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E. Kilmundy House, near Mintlaw, N.B.

ffarington, Miss. Worden Hall, Preston.

1888. Nov. 15 Finney, Charles F. Huyton House, Huyton.

1888. Mar. 8 Finney, Isaac A. Macclesfield.

1880. April 1 Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1857. May 7 **Frackleton, Rev. S. S.,** A.M. Glenone Rectory, Port Glenone, County Antrim, Ireland.

1853. Dec. 15 **Franks, Augustus Woollaston,** M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. British Museum, London.

1875. Jan. 7 **Garnett, William.** Quernmore Park, Lancaster.

1880. Nov. 18 Gatty, A. S. York Herald, Herald's College, London.

1867. April 11 *__Genn, John Hawke.__ 14 Sydenham avenue, Liverpool.

1879. April 17 Gibson, Rev. T. E. 72 Liverpool road, Birkdale, Southport.

1862. Mar. 6 **Gladstone, Right Hon. William Ewart,** M.P. Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, *Vice-President.*

1886. April 15 *Glazebrook, Thomas T., Jun. 7 Brunswick street, Liverpool.

1881. Dec. 15 *Glazebrook, Michael G. 49 Warwick gardens, Kensington, London, W.

1888. Nov. 29 *Gow, W., M.A. Highgate, Heswall, Cheshire.

1873. April 17 Gratrix, Samuel. Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.

1881. Jan. 27 *Gray, Rev. Andrew E. P., M.A., F.S.A. The Rectory, Wallasey, Cheshire.

1862. Dec. 4 **Green, John Henry.** Buenos Ayres.

1880. Nov. 18 Greenall, Henry. Grappenhall Hall, Warrington.

1880. Dec. 2 Greenall, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Grappenhall Rectory, Warrington.

1854. Aug. 31 Grenside, Rev. William Bent, M.A. Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.

1874. Dec. 10 *Hance, E. M., LL.B. School Board Office, Dale street, Liverpool.

1856. Mar. 6 Hardwick, Charles. 72 Talbot street, Moss-side, Manchester.

1883. Jan. 25 *Hargreaves, John. Ravenswood, Rock Ferry.

1888. Nov. 29 *Hargreaves, John Price. 4 Wellington road, Claughton, Birkenhead.

1887. Harrison, James. Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.

1857. April 23 **Hartington, The Marquess of,** M.P. Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, London.

Date of Election.	
1888. Nov. 15	*Hayman, Walter Atkin. 46 Prince's road, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	**Heywood, James,** F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S. 26 Kensington Palace gardens, London, W.
1872. Sept. 5	**Hinmers, W.** Cleveland House, Lancaster road, Eccles, Manchester.
1881. Dec. 15	Hodgkin, Thomas. Benwelldene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1860. Jan. 12	*Holden, Adam. 48 Church street, Liverpool.
1872. Jan. 11	*Holme, James. 10 Huskisson street, Liverpool.
1872. Sept. 5	*Hornby, Thomas Dyson, Olive Mount, Mill Lane, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29	*Horsfall, Charles E. 147 Bedford street south, Liverpool.
1888. Dec. 13	**Hovenden, Robert,** F.S.A. Heathcote, Park Hill road, Croydon.
1879. Dec. 11	Howorth, Henry H., M.P., F.S.A. Derby House, Eccles, Manchester.
1888. Nov. 29	*Hughes, John. Wynnstay, Aigburth drive, Liverpool.
1851.	Humberston, Colonel Philip Stapleton. Glan y Wern, Denbigh.
1887. Mar. 24	Hutton, Wm. L. "*Advertiser*" Office, Ormskirk.
1848. Nov. 23	Jacson, Charles R. Barton Hall, Preston.
1882.	James, Francis. 190 Cromwell road, London, S.W.
1888. Nov. 1	Johnson, J. H. West Lindeth, Silverdale, Carnforth.
1888. April 17	Jordan, J. Joseph. Manchester and Salford Bank, St. Anne Street, Manchester.
1888. Feb. 9	*Joynson, Tertius. Long View, Liscard, Birkenhead.
1888. Nov. 29	*Kidman, James, M.A. 17 Brompton avenue, Liverpool.
1863. Nov. 5	*King, John Thomson. 4 Clayton square, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 15	Knowles, Peter. Warrington.
1872. April 4	Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk.
1888. Nov. 29	Lawrence, William Frederick, M.A., M.P., Cowesfield House, Salisbury.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1872. Sept. 5 ***Ledward, Septimus.** Hill Bark, Frankby, Birkenhead.

1887. Dec. 1 *Leslie, Frank John. 15 Union court, Castle street, Liverpool.

1888. Nov. 1 *Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold street, Liverpool.

1886. Nov. 18 *Logeman, William S. 403 Old Chester road, Tranmere.

1888. Nov. 29 *Lovell, John. 17 Gambier terrace, Liverpool.

Marshall, George William, LL.D., F.S.A., *Rouge Croix.* College of Arms, London, E.C., and Carlton Hall, Worksop.

1862. Mar. 6 *McCorquodale, Colonel George. The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.

1858. April 15 *McInnes, John. Heath Bank, Breck road, Wallasey.

1887. Feb. 10 *McKay, Professor, M.A. 39 Bentley road, Liverpool.

1888. Mar. 22 Manchester Free Reference Library. King street, Manchester.

1888. Nov. 1 *Mansergh, James Fleming. Clougha, Cressington park, Liverpool.

1864. Dec. 1 Marson, James. Hill Cliffe, Warrington.

1874. Feb. 18 *Mawdsley, James Platt. 4 Castle street, Liverpool.

1875. Dec. 5 *Mead, Albert J., B.A. Earlston road, Liscard.

1886. Mar. 4 Molyneux-Seel, Edmund R. T. 25 Cheniston gardens, Kensington, London, W.

1880. Dec. 2 Monk, James B. Lingard, M.A. Belmore Park, Chasewater, Southsea.

1849. Nov. 8 Moore, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Midleton College, County Cork, Ireland.

1880. April 1 Morris, Claude John. The Mount, Altrincham.

1885. Mar. 19 ***Morton, Thomas Naylor.** 40 Eastbourne street, Liverpool, *Honorary Assistant Secretary.*

1888. Nov. 1 Myres, T. Harrison. 15 Chapel street, Preston.

1857. Jan. 15 **Naylor, Richard Christopher.** Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton.

1874. Dec. 10 Nicholson, Captain Edward Joseph. Holly Bank, Lymm, Cheshire.

Date of Election.	
1848. Nov. 23	Nicholson, James, F.S.A. Thelwall Hall, Warrington.
1888. Nov. 1	Norcliffe, Rev. Charles Best, M.A. Langton Hall, Malton, Yorkshire.
1881. Dec. 15	Odgers, Rev. James Edwin, M.A., Fellow of University Coll, London. Bowdon, Cheshire.
1888. Mar. 22	Owen's College. Manchester.
1888. Nov. 15	Pearson, Thomas H. Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.
1888. Nov. 29	*Pennington, Thomas R. Hightown, Southport.
1860. Mar. 21	**Petty, Thomas Shaw.** 128 Mount street, London, W.
1849. Jan. 6	*Picton, Sir James Allanson, F.S.A. Sandy Knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1877. Dec. 13	Pierpoint, Robert, M.A. St. Austin's, Warrington; and Windham Club, St. James' square, London, S.W.
1848. Nov. 23	Pilkington, James. Swinithwaite Hall, Bedale, Yorks.
1886. Nov. 18	*Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. John. Rockwood, Sandown Park, Wavertree.
1878. Feb. 7	*Potter, Charles. 101 Miles street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
1887. Mar. 24	Powell, Rev. Edward. Lydiate, Maghull.
1887. Nov. 17	*Pritt, W. C. Ashby. Newbold, Liscard, Birkenhead.
1888. Feb. 9	*Radcliffe, Frederick M. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1879. Jan. 8	*Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A. Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool, *Hon. Secretary.*
1879. Dec. 11	*Rathbone, Philip Henry. Greenbank Cottage, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1874. Dec. 10	*Rathbone, Samuel Greg. Croxteth drive, Sefton park, Liverpool.
1855. Dec. 20	Robin, Rev. P. R., M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Woodchurch, Birkenhead.
1876. April 20	Roper, William O. Eadenbreck, Lancaster.
1888. Nov. 29	*Russell, Edward R. 6 Abercromby square, Liverpool.
1870. Nov. 3	*Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. Heather Lea, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.

Date of Election.	
1888. Dec. 13	Rylands, John. Thelwall Grange, Warrington.
1854. Dec. 13	Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.L.S., M.R.I.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington, *Vice-President.*
1874. Dec. 10	Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. Society of Biblical Archæology, 11 Hart street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
1888. Mar. 22	St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.
1872. Mar. 21	**Salisbury, The Marquess of,** K.G. Hatfield, Herts.
1888. Nov. 15	**Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. John Glas,** Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. 24 Cambridge square, London, W.
1872. Sept. 5	*Sefton, The Earl of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. Croxteth Hall, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1853. June 2	**Sharp, William.** 29 Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London.
1879. Dec. 11	Sherratt, James S. Bold street, Warrington.
	Smith, E. W. B. District Co-operative Society, Bury.
1863. April 16	**Smith, Henry Ecroyd.** Redmire, Bedale, Yorkshire.
1888. Feb. 23	Sowler, Colonel Thomas. "*Courier*" Office, Manchester.
1880. April 1	Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton, M.A. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.
1884. Nov. 13	Starkie, Lieut.-Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas. Huntroyd, Burnley, Lancashire.
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon street, Liverpool.
	Stockport Free Public Library. Stockport.
1887. Jan. 20	Storey, Sir Thomas, Westfield House, Lancaster.
1888. Nov. 15	*Sulley, Philip. 48 Hamilton square, Birkenhead.
1872. Sept. 5	**Taylor, James.** Whitley Hall, Wigan.
1887. Feb. 10	**Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil.** Coleby Hall, Lincoln.
1867. Jan. 17	**Thorp, Henry.** Alderhurst, Marlborough Road, Sale, Manchester.
1886. Nov. 18	Threlfall, Henry S. 5 Prince's street, Southport.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1888. Feb. 23 Tonge, Rev. Richard, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester. 51 South King street, Manchester.

1888. Feb. 23 Toulmin, John. "*Guardian*" Office, Preston.

1887. Jan. 20 Unwin, John. Endcliffe Lodge, Southport.

1848. Nov. 23 **Varty, Thomas.** Stag Stones, Penrith.

1869. Dec. 16 Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn. Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch.

1872. Dec. 12 Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood Park, Preston.

1873. Dec. 11 **Waddington, W. A.** 16 Piccadilly road, Burnley.

1887. Dec. 15 Ward, J. Langfield, M.A. Grammar School, Burnley.

1849. Feb. 1 *Webster, George. 6 York Buildings, Dale street, Liverpool; and Overchurch Hill, Upton, Cheshire.

1888. Dec. 13 **Weldon, William Henry,** *Windsor Herald.* College of Arms, London, E.C.

1856. Jan. 3 **Welton, Thomas A.** Rectory Grove House, Clapham Old Town, London, S.W.

1862. Mar. 13 Westminster, The Duke of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire. Eaton Hall, Chester.

1888. Nov. 29 *Whitley, Edward, M.P. The Grange, Halewood, Liverpool.

1851. Oct. 9 Whitley, Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Newton-in-Makerfield Rectory, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

Wigan Free Library, Wigan.

1888. Nov. 29 *Willox, John Archibald. 9 Abercromby square, Liverpool.

1861. Feb. 14 Wilson, J. M. Hardshaw street, St. Helens.

1885. Nov. 26 *Wilson, W. Forshaw. Laxton, Mount road, Liscard.

1850. Mar. 4 **Winmarleigh, The Lord.** Winmarleigh House, Garstang.

1865. Dec. 7 **Wood, Richard Henry,** F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Penrhos House, Rugby.

1855. May 7 **Woodhouse, John George.** Burg Hill, Hereford.

1888. Dec. 13 Woods, Sir Albert William, Knight, C.B., *Garter King of Arms.* College of Arms, London, E.C.

1888. Nov. 29 Worsley, James E., F.S.A. Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.

DATE OF ELECTION.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1885. Nov. 26 *Atherton, Webster. 8 Victoria park, Walton.

1886. Dec. 2 *Dixon, James. Wallasey Dispensary, Liscard, Birkenhead.

1888. Mar. 8 *Shaw, George Thomas. Athenæum, Church street, Liverpool.

1888. Feb. 9 *Watts, Augustine, M.A. 92 Myrtle street, Liverpool.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1854. Sept. 27 Babington, Charles Cardale, F.R.S., F.S.A. 5 Brookside, Cambridge.

1880. Oct. 5 Burke, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. The Castle, Dublin.

1855. Feb. 1 Clarke, Joseph, F.S.A. The Roos, Saffron-Walden, Essex.

1875. Jan. 7 Coughtrey, Millen. London street, Otago, New Zealand.

1880. Oct. 5 Dean, John Ward. 18 Somerset street, Boston, Mass., United States of America.

1870. Sept. 13 Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

1870. Sept. 13 Huxley, Thomas Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. 4 Marlborough place, St. John's Wood, London.

1854. Sept. 27 Latham, R. Gordon, M.D. 96 Disraeli road, Putney, London.

1870. Sept. 13 Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.

1852. Dec. 9 MacAdam, Robert. 18 College square East, Belfast.

1854. Sept. 27 Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S. Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park.

1880. Oct. 5 Ruskin, John, LL.D. Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, *Vice-President.*

1851. Feb. 6 Smith, Charles Roach, F.R.S. Temple place, Strood, Kent.

1870. Sept. 13 Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D. Pembroke College, Cambridge.

1870. Sept. 13 Tyndall, John, F.R.S. Hind Head House, Haslemere.

1870. Jan. 20 Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles. 58 Belgrave road, London, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

FOREIGN QUARTERINGS IN LANCASHIRE SHIELDS.

By the Rev. Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., Rector of Wallasey.

(Read 24th February, 1887.)

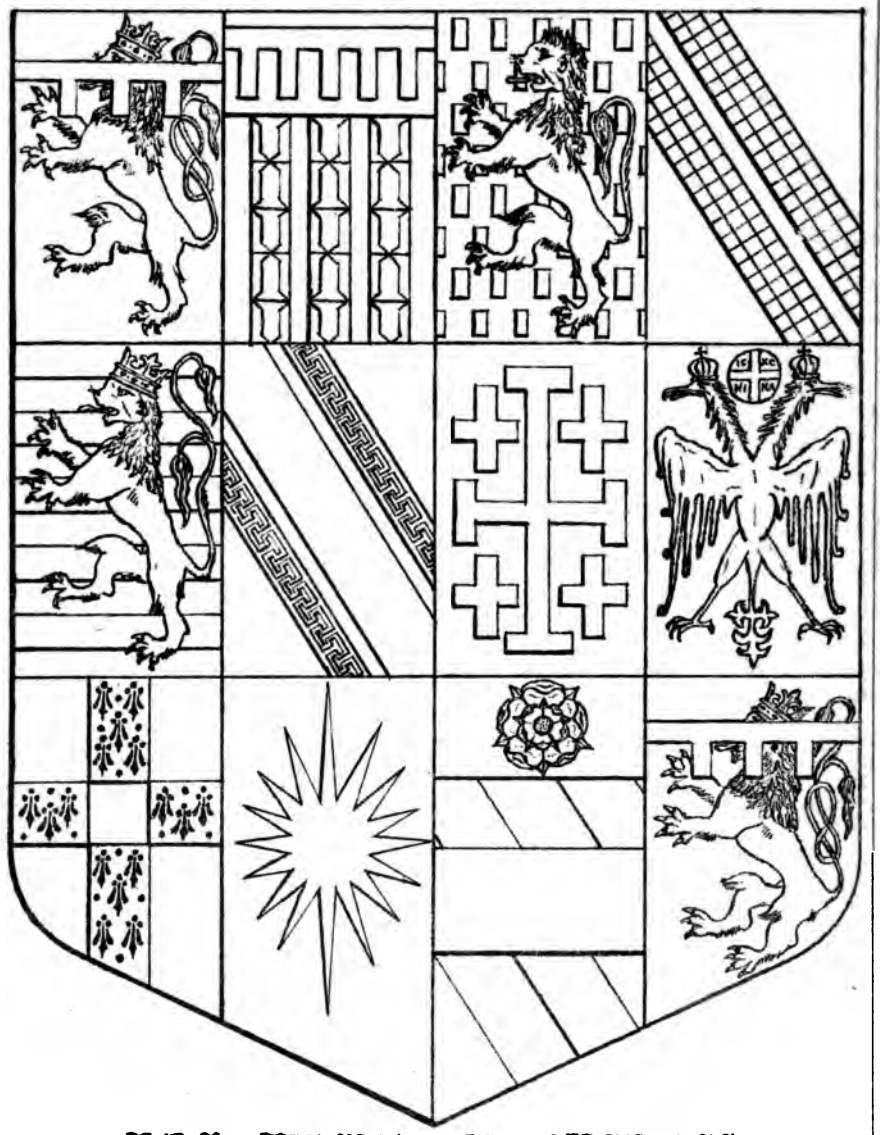
THE ennobled families of England are, for the most part, thoroughly English, and very few drops of foreign blood flow in their veins. Some, however, of the marriages of our princes in days long gone by have transmitted to their representatives amongst the nobility and gentry of to-day foreign quarterings not unworthy to be placed side by side with the Lilies and Lions of the Plantagenets. Thus Isabel, wife of Edmund Duke of York, (a younger son of Edward III., and great grandfather of Edward IV.,) was co-heir of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, who was the descendant (in the fifth generation) of S. Ferdinand King of Castile and his wife Beatrice, the daughter and co-heir of Philip of Hohenstaufen, Emperor-elect, and Irene, who was heir to the claims of her father the Byzantine Emperor Isaac II. (Angelos-Komnênos): all the numerous representatives of the House of York can therefore quarter the castle and lion of Castile and Leon, the three lions of Hohenstaufen, and the black and golden eagles of the western and eastern Empires. Some of the families, who claim these royal and imperial quarterings, are connected with Lancashire, but royal descents have been so much brought forward of late that we need not trace these families in this paper. Some genealogists appear to think it all-important to trace descents from any royalty, as though the rank of our forefathers were more to be thought of than the worth: those, who have in their veins the blood of the House of York,

can not be proud of all their kingly ancestors, but may point with complacency to the corner of their shield, where the black lions of Hohenstaufen look the spectator full in the face, for Philip, the Emperor-elect, who has been already mentioned, was a son of one of the noblest in the long list of Cæsars, Frederick Barbarossa.

Passing by these quarterings, the course of which down to the present time may be traced with little difficulty by any one interested in the subject, we will turn our attention to a marriage (which took place about the year 1437) between an English commoner and a duchess, who, though her title was English, was a foreigner. We ought indeed to confess that the marriage was "a runaway match," and the happy husband, Sir Richard Wydvile, was fined £1000 for his elopement with Jacquetta of Luxemburg (for that was the lady's name), the widow of his late commander, John Duke of Bedford, brother to Henry V. Sir Richard was afterwards restored to royal favour, made a Knight of the Garter, and advanced to the dignity of Earl Rivers; his daughter became Queen of England, and his kinsfolk presumed to rival the Nevills, whose power at that time almost or quite overshadowed the Plantagenets; this rivalry brought poor Lord Rivers to the block, and left Jacquetta a widow for the second time. Genealogists, interested in Lancashire families, may well be grateful to Sir Richard for aspiring to the hand of Jacquetta of Luxemburg, for the shield that she (being her father's heir) passed on to her children, consisted of twelve illustrious quarterings, which now find a place in the "achievements" of four families closely connected with this county, viz.,—

1. Grey, Earl of Stamford (and, until 1882, of Warrington);
2. Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere;
3. Woodcock, of Newburgh and Wigan;
4. Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Of these four families, the first is not resident within the county, but holds land in it, and may therefore be reckoned as a Lancashire family for the purposes of this paper; the second has been identified for some generations with the development of the



THE TWELVE QVARTERINGS of IACQVETTA of LVXEMBVRG

1. LUXEMBURG.
2. CHATILLON.
3. BRIENNE.
4. SICILY.
5. LUSIGNAN.
6. CHAMPAGNE.
7. JERUSALEM.
8. KOMNÊNOS.
9. DE LA ROCHE.
10. DE BAUX.
11. ORSINI.
12. LUXEMBURG.

industries of the county: the third is a cadet branch of the Woodcocks, of Cuerden Green, in the parish of Leyland, whose land passed in the direct male line from the reign of Henry III. to the end of the last century, when an heiress transmitted it to the Winstanleys (now of Chaigeley Manor, near Clitheroe), by whom it was sold: of the fourth, the Stanleys, it is as needless to give any further description, as it was unnecessary for Moses to define the fourth branch of the River of Paradise, any more than by stating its well-known name.

Jacquetta's twelve quarterings are these :—

1. *Luxemburg* (Counts of S. Pol).—Argent, a lion rampant with the tail nowed Gules, armed and crowned Or, langued Azure, a label of three points of the last.
2. *Chatillon* (Counts of S. Pol).—Gules, 3 pales Vair, on a chief Or a label of five points Azure.
3. *Brienne* (Counts of Jaffa, &c.)—Azure, semèe of billets and a lion rampant Or.
4. *Sicily.*—(The present writer is ignorant of the arms of the *Norman kings* of Sicily; the black eagle was not used till the days of the Hohenstaufen. Some Crusading kinsmen of the Norman kings bore plain "Gules," but he does not know whether this simple shield was adopted by the royal branch of the family.)
5. *Lusignan* (Kings of Cyprus).—Barry of ten Argent and Azure, a lion rampant with the tail fourchée Gules, armed and crowned Or, langued of the second.
6. *Champagne.*—Azure, a bend Argent, double cotised Or.
7. *Jerusalem.*—Argent, a cross potent between four crosslets Or. (This "false heraldry" of metal upon metal was deliberately allowed in the one case of the arms of the Sacred City.)
8. *Komnênos* (Emperors at Constantinople).—Gules, a double-headed eagle displayed, crowned, Or, in chief a consecrated wafer duly marked Argent. (This is the famous Σταυραετός of the Eastern Empire.)

9. *De la Roche* (Dukes of Athens).—Gules, a cross Ermine, the centre voided of the field.
10. *De Baux* (Dukes of Andria).—Gules, a star of sixteen rays Argent.
11. *Orsini* (of Rome).—Bendy of six Argent and Gules, a fess Or, on a chief of the first, a rose of the second.
12. *Luxemburg.* As No 1.

It will be best for us to prove Jacquetta's right to these quarterings, (treating the shield synthetically rather than analytically,) and then to go on to trace the claims of Greys, Egertons, Woodcocks, and Stanleys to a place amongst her representatives.

I.—*John Komnênos, perhaps the greatest and best of the Emperors of the East, was the eldest son of the well-known Emperor Alexis I., and reigned from 1118 to 1143: his goodness has been handed down in the composition of the name by which he is commonly known, just in the same way as the greatness of the restorer of the Western Empire has formed a permanent addition to his name; as the latter is in France called Charlemagne, *i.e.*, Charles the Great, so the former is known in the east as Kalojoannes, *i.e.*, John the Good. His grandson John, who, though not emperor, was the head of the House of Komnênos, left two or three daughters as his co-heirs, who transmitted to various families in the west a right to bear on their shields the golden eagle of the Eastern Empire. Sir B. Burke in his *Peerage* traces the descent of Charlotte de la Tremouille, wife of the great Earl of Derby, from the Emperor Alexis Komnênos through a line which gave to her children no claim to representation, and no right to quarter the imperial eagle; but there is no mention of the fact that her husband was descended from the same Alexis Komnênos, and was even entitled to place that emperor's arms on his shield. It ought perhaps to be here mentioned that the description given above of the arms of the Byzantine emperors is taken from an article on the subject in the Greek periodical Ἑστία, published at Athens, where it is stated that the Komnênian

* The writer desires to record his gratitude for the invaluable help that he has received from his friend, Miss McPherson, of the Lodge, Blundellsands, in tracing the ancestry, and marshalling the achievement, of Jacquetta of Luxemburg

Cæsars were the first to double the eagle's head; other writers speak of "*campo vermiglio e aquila di oro.*"

Maria Komnêna, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the last mentioned John, the head of that highly gifted race, married in 1164 (and not in 1167, as Ducrange says), Amauri, King of Jerusalem, the half-brother of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who was father of our Henry II. Isabel, the only child of King Amauri and the Komnênian princess, was married three times, her third husband being Henry, Count of Champagne, *jure uxoris* King of Jerusalem. Alice, the heir of Henry and Isabel, married Hugh de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, who also styled himself King of Jerusalem. When his grandson, Hugh II., died childless in 1253, the representation of the family was carried on by the issue of the daughters of Hugh I., of whom the younger, Mary ("a wondrous good lady," according to de Joinville), married Walter de Brienne, Count of Jaffa, who was taken prisoner by the Saracens and murdered by them in 1245, because he refused to give up Jaffa for his ransom. He was the son of Walter Count de Brienne and Mary the daughter and heir of Tancred, King of Sicily; and his uncle, John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem and eventually Emperor at Constantinople, was one of the heroes of the thirteenth century, and is well known to all readers of the history of that period. It would be interesting to linger over the details of the history of the great Crusading families of Lusignan and de Brienne, but this paper is genealogical and not historical, and must keep itself within bounds, lest our brook (like that of the Son of Sirach) should become a river, and our river become a sea. We must pass on, therefore, and merely mention that Hugh de Brienne, the son of Walter Count of Jaffa and Mary de Lusignan, married Isabel de la Roche, the heiress of the Dukes of Athens of that name—a dynasty that will not have been forgotten by readers of Gibbon. Walter, Duke of Athens, the son of Hugh and Isabel, was killed by the Catalans in 1311, leaving a son Walter (who was killed at the Battle of Poitiers and left no issue), and a daughter Isabel, who married Walter d'Enghien. Their son Louis, titular Duke of Athens,

left a daughter and heir, Margaret, who married John of Luxemburg, grandson of Guy of Luxemburg and Matilda, the heiress of the Chatillons, Counts of S. Pol. Peter, Count of S. Pol, the son and heir of John of Luxemburg, became the husband of Margaret, the daughter (and eventually the heir) of Francis de Baux, Duke of Andria. The House of Baux was a very ancient and powerful family in Provence, and claimed descent from the Balti, the kingly race of the Visigoths: one branch of it held the Principality of Orange till 1393, and from it all the later princes of Orange were descended; the other branch (which was the elder line of the family) held the Duchy of Andria till the fifteenth century. The mother of Margaret de Baux was Justine Orsini, an heiress of the Roman family of that name. At the head of the nobility of the Eternal City stood for centuries the great houses of Orsini and Colonna, rivals in power and equals in renown,—the latter devoted to the interests of the empire, the former ever faithful to the Papacy; indeed three of its members have sat in the Chair of S. Peter, viz., Celestine III. (1191-1198), Nicholas III. (1277-1280), and Benedict XIII. (1724-1730). Even cursory students of Italian history know something of the Orsini, and the race, that fortified the ruined theatre of Marcellus as their chief stronghold, and that commenced the building of the Vatican, still flourishes in Rome, where its head has the rank and prerogatives of a foreign prince, whilst he claims the title of "cousin of "the king" at three of the courts of Europe. But we may not trace the history of the houses of de Baux and Orsini any more than that of the Lusignans and de Briennes. Jacquetta of Luxemburg was the daughter and heir of Peter, Count of S. Pol, by Margaret de Baux, and thus passed on to her representatives the twelve quarterings of which we have spoken.

II.—It therefore only remains to prove the right of the Lancashire families already mentioned to a place amongst Jacquetta's representatives. She left five sons (all of whom died without issue), and seven daughters, her co-heirs.

1. The eldest of these, Elizabeth Wydvile, married twice; her first husband was Sir John Grey, of Groby, a member of a great

family which rose to eminence at the beginning of the 13th century and for a moment touched the Throne itself 300 years later. There was a Parliament in the reign of Henry VII. to which some forty lay Peers were summoned, and out of this number five were Greys, viz., Thomas, Marquis of Dorset (son of Sir John); George, Earl of Kent; Reginald, Lord Grey of Wilton; Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor; and Edward, Viscount Lisle (a younger brother of Sir John). Sir John Grey left by his wife Elizabeth, the eldest co-heir of Jacquetta of Luxemburg, a son, Thomas Grey, K.G., the already mentioned Marquis of Dorset; whose son, the second Marquis, had with other issue four sons; of these four, the eldest, Henry, was created Duke of Suffolk, and was the father of Lady Jane Grey; he and his two next brothers, Thomas and Leonard, were beheaded in those troublous Tudor times, but the youngest, John, died quietly in 1564, leaving an only son, who was created by James I. Lord Grey of Groby, and whose grandson was advanced by Charles I. to the Earldom of Stamford. The great-grandson of the first Lord Stamford married, in 1736, Lady Mary Booth, daughter and heir of George, Earl of Warrington, and thus began the connection between the Greys and Lancashire, which has now lasted for 150 years. There were three sons of this marriage; the eldest was created Earl of Warrington, but this title expired in 1882; and the present head of this ancient House is descended from John, the youngest son of the marriage that brought the Greys into the list of Lancashire freeholders.

2. Sir John Grey was killed (at the early age of 25) at the battle of St. Albans, 1460, and his widow Elizabeth, Jacquetta's co-heir, afterwards became the wife of King Edward IV., as all readers of Shakespere will remember. The right of the Egertons, Earls of Ellesmere, to quarter the arms of Edward IV. is well known, and is sufficiently traced in the "Royal Lineage" of Burke's *Peerage*. They are a branch of the ducal house of Leveson Gower, and took the name of Egerton in 1833: their right to represent Edward IV. is derived from marriages with the heiresses of the houses of Egerton, Stanley, Clifford, Brandon,

and Tudor; and so back to Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth, Edward IV.'s heir.

3. We have seen that the Greys and the Egertons represent the two marriages of Elizabeth, Jacquetta's eldest co-heir. The Woodcocks of Newburgh and Wigan claim Jacquetta's quarterings through their descent from Anne, her third daughter, who married William Bourchier, eldest son of the Earl of Essex (a title that had descended to the Bourchiers from the great family of de Bohun). Cicely Bourchier, eventually the sole heir of this marriage, became the wife of John Devereux, Lord Ferrers, one of the representatives of the Palatine Earls of Chester. Barbara, the co-heir of Sir William Devereux, Lord Ferrers' grandson, married Sir Edward Hastings of Leicester Abbey, one of that house, which must be ranked in the forefront of English families, whether we regard the antiquity of its descent or the greatness of its deeds: moreover its heraldic achievement* could scarcely be surpassed, for on Sir Edward's Shield the Hastings sleeve was followed by the red balls of Courtenay, the intermingled black and gold of Pole, the many quarterings (noble, royal, and imperial) accumulated by the House of York, the silver saltire of Nevill, the red cross of Bigod, and many another historic "Coat." Walter Hastings, the great-grandson of Sir Edward, left two daughters co-heirs, one of whom, Jane, married, in 1706, Edward Holme, of Holland House, near Wigan; their grandson, another Edward Holme (who through his mother was a representative of the knightly house of Legh of Lyme) left three sons and four daughters, but all of these died childless, with the exception of Elizabeth, who passed on Jacquetta's quarterings with a multitude of others to her sons and their children, by her marriage, in 1799,

* Sir Edward Hastings' Shield may be thus marshalled :—Quarterly of 30, viz.. 1, Hastings; 2, Hungerford; 3, Courtenay; 4, Devon; 5, Meols; 6, Botreaux; 7, Pole; 8, Plantagenet (Clarence); 9, Provence; 10, Castile and Leon; 11, Hohenstaufen; 12, the Empire; 13, Mortimer; 14, Plantagenet (Clarence) ancient; 15, de Burgh; 16, Lacy; 17, Nevill; 18, Montacute; 19, Monthermer; 20, Holland; 21, Zouche; 22, Quinci; 23, Beaumont; 24, Plantagenet (Kent); 25, Wake; 26, Beauchamp; 27, Warwick; 28, Bigod; 29, de Spencer; 30, Clare. Barbara, Sir Edward's wife. added the following quarterings to the Hastings' achievement :—1, Devereux; 2, Ferrers; 3, Ferrers (ancient); 4, Chester; 5, Bourchier; 6, Plantagenet (Gloucester); 7, Bohun; 8, Mandeville; 9, Braose; 10, Marshall; 11, Clare (Pembroke); 12, Badlesmere; 13, Wydvile; 14, Luxemburg; 15, Chatillon; 16, Brienne; 17, Sicily; 18, Lusignan; 19, Champagne; 20, Jerusalem; 21, Komnenos; 22, de la Roche; 23, de Baux; 24, Orsini.

with Thomas Woodcock, banker, of Newburgh House, in the parish of Ormskirk, and of Bank House, Wigan.

4. The Stanleys have for centuries been acknowledged as pre-eminent amongst Lancashire families. They added the Luxemburg quarterings to their already famous "Harts' Heads," when George Stanley, who was so near losing his head on the eve of the battle of Bosworth, married Joan, the heir of Lord Strange and Jacquetta, the fourth daughter and co-heir of Jacquetta of Luxemburg. George Stanley, who thus became Lord Strange, was the son of the first Earl of Derby, and left (with other issue) two sons, of whom the elder was the forefather of the next nine Earls of Derby, and is now represented by the Duke of Athol, whilst the younger was the founder of the cadet branch of the family which inherited the Earldom, on the extinction of the male line of the elder branch in 1736, and from which the present Lord Derby is descended.

These descents are shortly given (especially in the cases of the better known families), for it would be out of place to set down in a concise article, as this must of necessity be, every step in such long genealogies. As it is, the paper appears to consist too much of mere strings of names: the purpose, however, with which it was begun has now been accomplished, and it has established the right of four Lancashire families to place in their shields some foreign coats of arms, of which even a Grey, a Hastings, or a Stanley may be proud.

NOTE.—Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King-of-Arms in Elizabeth's reign, mentions the following quarterings in the Stanley Shield:—Luxemburg, Chatillon, Lusignan, de Baux, and Orsini. Jacquetta's claim to represent the Kings of Cyprus and the Dukes of Athens is concisely given by the Bishop of Chester in his *Lectures on Mediæval and Modern History*, p. 205. The historical reader will not have forgotten the 62nd and 69th chapters of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, in which he gives a certain amount of information about the de la Roches, the de Briennes, and the Orsini;

there are three great branches of this last family still extant, viz., the Dukes of Gravina at Rome, the Counts d'Orbassan at Florence, and the Princes of Rosenberg in Carinthia. A very complete pedigree of the Komnênoi is given in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*. The ancestry of the de Baux may be traced in Moreri's *Dictionnaire Historique*. Any good genealogical account of the families of Grey, Egerton, Hastings, and Stanley, will verify the statements made above as to the descendants of Jacquetta's co-heirs; Jane Hastings' descent was fully proved, when the male heir of her father's *younger* brother successfully claimed the Earldom of Huntingdon in 1819.

WINDLESHAW CHANTRY AND CEMETERY.

By the Rev. Austin Powell.

(Read 10th February, 1887.)

AT a distance of a little more than a mile from St. Helens is "Windleshaw Abbey." To English, and especially to Lancashire, Catholics it is a place of surpassing interest. They cannot be otherwise than deeply impressed when they gaze on the tower, hoary with age, on the few remaining stones of the chapel walls, on the vacant spot where erst stood the altar. But it is not to view the ruins of the little chapel that thither hie them, of a summer afternoon, groups formed of old and young, groups from near and afar. It is the graves within the ancient sanctuary and around it which are the chief objects of interest and regard. "To man alone of all animals," says Pliny, "is given the care of "sepulture," "uni, sepulturae curia." His soul being immortal, he cannot be indifferent to the spot where his body is to rest, until "this mortal must put on immortality."

Hence the interest which a ramble through a cemetery begets in the mind of a thoughtful man. "I doubt," says Longfellow, on visiting a beautiful Catholic cemetery, "whether any one can "enter this enclosure without feeling the religion of the place "steal over him, and seeing something of the dark and gloomy "expression pass off from the stern countenance of death."

In his "Lines written beneath an elm in the churchyard of "Harrow," Byron sings—

> "Oft have I thought 't would soothe my dying hour,
> If aught may soothe when life resigns her power;
> To know some humble grave, some narrow cell
> Would hide my bosom where it loved to dwell.
> With this fond dream methinks 't were sweet to die."

And Shelley in his preface to "Adonais, an elegy on the death of "John Keats," after picturing the romantic and lovely cemetery hard by the pyramid of Caius Cestius, adds—"It might make "one in love with death to think one should be buried in so "sweet a place." Far be it from me to pretend to apply this beautiful though fanciful utterance to the subject of the theme on which I am engaged. And yet I have known some whose dying hour has been soothed, when they have been assured that the old graveyard at Windleshaw would receive their remains. It is but a few months ago, that a youth, whose life was on the wane, pleaded passionately for a last resting-place there, and grew calm and resigned when his petition was granted. Not that there is anything grand or imposing or even beautiful in this quiet spot, where sleep the ἐθνεα νεκρῶν. Of granite there is but little, of marble there is none. Around one or two graves only is there iron railing; for pyramids and obelisks, vases and broken pillars, you may look in vain.

When Mr. Barrett, the antiquary of Manchester, who visited Windleshaw in 1780, wrote "the priests lie buried within the now "fallen chapel walls under handsome gravestones," his imaginative powers must have tinged with roseate hue the results of his observation. As with the priests, so with the laity, there is nothing obtrusive, nothing pompous.

> "Two grey stones at their head and feet,
> And the daisied turf between."

It is this modesty and simplicity which lends a charm to the place. To this we must add the feeling of veneration which is engendered when we look on anything ancient. Especially is this true when there is a connection between the past and the dead. Hence Cicero observes—"Statuae intereunt tempestate, . . . "sepulchrorum autem sanctitas in ipso solo est, quod nulla vi "moveri neque deleri potest; atque ut cetera extinguuntur, sic "sepulchra fiunt sanctiora vetustate."—*Orationes Philipp.* ix., c. 6.

The old cemetery at Windleshaw is in extent merely 39 yards from east to west, by 47 yards from north to south, thus contain-

ing 1830 square yards, that is somewhat less than two-fifths of an acre. A belt of chesnuts and elms encircled the little spot, some fourteen of which are still remaining. The number of graves is 615, nineteen of which are within the chapel walls.

Within this plot are the remains of the ancient Chantry. The tower at the west end is still standing. It is 36 feet high, and 12 feet square. The doorway is somewhat buried, as the earth has been gradually raised through the making of graves. In each side of the tower there is a window 5 feet high by some 3 feet in width. The mullion in the window on the east side has perished. There is also a second window on the west front, midway between the upper one and the doorway. It has also lost its mullion. Although small, the tower is strongly built, the walls being 3 feet 6 inches thick. Access was gained to the chantry from the tower, through a lofty archway, which thus allowed the rays of the evening sun to penetrate the chapel.

The chapel itself is 34 feet long by 13 feet wide, internal measurement. Including the tower, the total length, external measurement, is 50 feet. There are no remains of any windows in the chapel, the walls having been levelled to within 18 inches of the ground. The traces of the Sanctuary arch however are still perceptible. The sanctuary is a foot narrower than the nave, and is 14 feet in length, thus comprising nearly one half of the chapel. The north wall has been built up again with the old stones to the height of about 14 feet, nearest the tower, and gradually stepped down towards the east. A piece of more recent stone-work connects the portion rebuilt with the east end. The archway has been built up so as to strengthen the tower, the approach to the chantry being now at the west end of the south wall, which has been levelled with the ground. The material of the building is a yellowish sandstone, quarried in the neighbourhood. The plinth stones appear to have been brought from some distance, being red sandstone without the yellowish intermixture which is characteristic of the immediate neighbourhood. These latter stones are 3 feet long, by 18 inches in depth. There is a massive stone occupying the place of the

altar. It is 6 feet in length and 2 feet 6 inches in width. The material is red sandstone. Whether this stone formed the original altar-slab, or whether it served for a reardos, and falling forward assumed a horizontal position, it is now impossible to say. On the Gospel side, the impressions in the stone of a human hand and foot in their nude state are distinctly visible. The architecture is Early English. Such is the ruin as it is now to be seen.

A little to the south of the chantry is a cross of Calvary. Hallowed by the centuries which have passed over it, furrowed by storm and rain, by the biting frost and the chilly blast, it stands a true relic of the past. There are the usual three steps from the ground to the base of the cross, covering a space of some 12 feet square. The base is 2 feet 4 inches in height and of a like width. On it is the date 1627. The west side of the socket is completely worn down, so that the cross looks as though it were placed in a stone seat. The shaft is 3 feet 4 inches in height, and is in the form of an obelisk. There are no arms to the cross, but on each of the four sides of the upright is carved in relief a small cross, some 16 inches in height.

I mentioned that the old grave-yard was but two-fifths of an acre in extent. As now seen, however, the cemetery comprises nearly an acre. For in 1835 Sir John Gerard gave an additional plot, to the extent of nearly three-fifths of an acre. The earlier boundary wall was then thrown down, the two portions of land joined together, and the wall which enclosed the old portion extended so as to include the new. Room for 700 additional graves was thus obtained, so that the enclosure now contains 1300 graves. The most conspicuous object in this new portion is a remarkably handsome cross, the gift of Messrs. William, Thomas, and James Tasker, of Greenfield House, Billinge. The material is Billinge stone, from the quarry which Mr. Thomas Tasker worked. The shaft of the cross is 10 feet in height, the base resting on a flight of three steps. The Gerard vault is in this new portion of the cemetery. It is plain and massive. A flight of stone steps conducts to the iron door which closes it. Sir John Gerard, who died February 21st, 1854, was the first whose

remains were laid there, his ancestors being buried in the Gerard chantry at Winwick. Here also repose the bodies of Mrs. Clifton, mother of the present Lady Gerard, and of Mrs. Frederick Gerard, of Aspull house, who died March 28th, 1883.

Having thus briefly described the chantry and burial-ground, it is time to devote some attention to their historical aspect.

Windle, or according to the ancient spelling "Wyndhull," is probably so called on account of the eastern portion of the township being hilly, and consequently exposed to the wind. The word "Shaw" is derived from the Saxon "Scutha," a shadow; and hence, by metonomy, a tuft of trees, a wood, which creates a shadow. Thus Windleshaw means a wood on a windy hill.

Before the reign of King John, Windhull gave name to a family, of whom was Edusa, the widow of Alan de Windhull, who gave one mark to the king for a writ of summons for her dower, against another Alan de Windhull (Baines' *Lancashire*). The latter Alan was son of the former, and, I surmise, step-son to the claimant.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Peter de Burnehulle held the manor of Windhull of William Boteler, and performed for it suit and service to the county and wapentake. The Gerards acquired the manor of Windle, together with that of Bryn, by marriage with the heiress of Peter de Brynhill (Baines' *Lancashire*).

Wyndell Shae is termed a manor in 4 Edward VI. when it belonged to Sir Thomas Gerarde, in pleadings of that date respecting the title to common of pasture in the waste called Blakehyll Moss, in the lordship of Wyndhull, and the common waste called Withinsha Mosse, in the lordship of Eccleston (*Cal. Pl. Duc. Lanc.*, vol. ii., p. 106). The manor house of Windle is situate on Moss Bank, and is visible from the city of Liverpool. Blakehyll Moss is still recalled to one's mind by Bleak Hill farm.

It is a mistake to call the ruins at Windleshaw, "Windleshaw "Abbey." The popular error evidently arose from a little false reasoning. Seeing that abbeys were in ruins, the *profanum vulgus* inferred that the converse was also true, that ecclesiastical ruins must have been abbeys. Thus, on this principle, the Domestic

Chapel of St. Catherine at Lydiate is called "Lydiate Abbey." So also the old chantry at Windleshaw has, from time immemorial, been designated "The Abbey."

A chantry is a chapel, sometimes attached to a church, sometimes an aisle or part of an aisle in a church, but more frequently in olden times a separate building, set apart for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice for the especial benefit of the soul of a particular person, generally the founder, and for the souls of the members of his family, and all the faithful.

The chantry at Windleshaw was founded by Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Knight, who was living in 1435, the 13th year of the reign of King Henry VI. Like his father before him he possessed the confidence and regard of King Henry V., his high military skill and valour, in the wars against France, being subjects of public commendation. It is of him that Père Daniel has recorded (*Hist. of France*, vol. vi.) that in 1437, at the siege of Montereau, when the king of France attended in person, the garrison behaved with great valour, having at their head an English knight named Thomas Gerard. The king of France here alluded to was Charles VII., who owed his crown to the heroism of the immortal Joan of Arc.

The chapel was probably dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. Mr. Barrett, the Manchester antiquary, so suspects, because a famous well in the neighbourhood takes its name from that saint. Canon Raines (*Lanc. Chantries*, p. 79,) says, "This chantry, said to be dedicated to St. Thomas." Mr. Baines (*Lancashire*) rather too authoritatively says, "It was "an old chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas." Of course the proximity of St. Thomas' well to the old chapel is a reason for surmising that St. Thomas was honoured by the latter being dedicated to him, but is certainly insufficient to lead to a conclusion. The best argument in favour of the chantry having been placed under the patronage of St. Thomas is that the donor's name was Thomas. So was his father's, so also his grandfather's, and so his great-grandfather's. It is almost certain, then, that a

saint, who gave his name to so many of the family, would be adopted as the patron of the little chapel.

The endowment, as certified in 1548 to Edward VI.'s Commissioners, was £4 16*s.*, going out of the lands of the founder lying in the lordship of Wyndle, and paid at two times equally. The obligation of the priest was "to celebrate for the souls of "the founder's antecessors for ever." Chantry priests in the country were not wealthy men. It would appear otherwise with their brethren who ministered at St. Paul's in London; for Chaucer, in commending his "Persone," says—

> "He did not run unto London unto Saint Poules
> To seeken him a chanterie for soules."

Still our ideas of the value of money must be considerably modified, to enable us to estimate correctly the income of the chantry priest at Windleshaw. At the time of the dissolution there were in all about a thousand chantries in the country, and some ninety in Lancashire. Where religious houses were many, chantries were few; where the former were but sparsely planted, the latter were more plentiful. Thus Lancashire, having but a small number of religious foundations, had more than the ordinary proportion of chantries.

The income of these chantries ranged from 30*s.* to £10, the average being £5 6*s.* 8*d.* In Lancashire the total income was £500 15*s.* 8*d.*, thus giving an average of £5 11*s.* 3*d.* Canon Raines, in accordance with Stillingfleet's principle, triples the amount, on account of the diminished standard of money, and further multiplies the product by eight. Following his course, and multiplying the £4 16*s.* by twenty-four, we find that the priest at Windleshaw received the equivalent to £11 5 4*s.* of our money.

From the date of the foundation of Windleshaw chantry to 1535 we have no notice respecting it. In that year, the 26th of the reign of Henry VIII. and the first after his rebellion from the Holy See, the Subsidy Commissioner for the Deanery of Warrington assessed the "Cantaria apud Wyndell infra parochiam "praedictam (Pryscotte) ex fundatione Thomae Gerard de Bryn "for tenths 9*s.* 7¼*d.* and for the subsidy 8*s.* 7¾*d.*" (*Lanc. MSS.*,

Vol. xxii.) The money thus obtained was handed over to the new supreme head, for the augmentation of the royal estate and the maintenance of the supremacy.

In 1545 Windleshaw was in danger. In November of that year Parliament gave to the king, for the term of his natural life, all chantries, colleges, hospitals, and free chapels, with the lands thereunto belonging. The number of all these religious establishments is said to have been 2374, and they were erected by the ancestors of those whose property was thus invaded by a power against which there was no appeal. As, however, Henry died a little more than a year after this act of spoliation was passed, many of these establishments, and more especially the poorer ones, escaped. In his case, moreover, the object was merely greed. There was no religious animus on his part against such foundations. This is abundantly evident from the monarch's own Will, wherein, amid many prescriptions of a like nature, he orders that there "be "provided an honorable tombe, and a convenient aulter honour- "ably prepared and apparailled with all maner of things requisite "and necessary for dayly masses, there to be said perpetuelly "while the world shall endure." When, then, on January 28th, 1547, the king went to his account, in Windleshaw Chantry

> "The hymn of the priest was still heard the while,
> Sung low in the deep mysterious aisle."

But sadder times were at hand. By an Act passed in 1547, the first of King Edward VI. (1 E. VI., c. 14), there were given to him all the colleges, free chapels, chauntries, hospitals, fraternities or guilds, which were not in the actual and real possession of the late King Henry VIII., to whom the Parliament had made a grant thereof in the 37th year of his reign, nor in the possession of the then king. There are several points to be remarked on with reference to this Act. Cranmer, knowing that the Court harpies would get the lion's share of the spoil, spoke against it at first, though he afterwards deemed it prudent to withdraw his opposition. In the Commons a strong objection was made to that clause, which went to deprive the guilds of their lands, but the leaders of the Opposition, the members for Lynn and Coventry, were silenced by a

promise that the Crown would restore to those towns the lands of which the Act might deprive them. It is singular that it is in virtue of the statute passed on this occasion, that lands and goods subsequently given for what are termed superstitious uses, are forfeited to the Crown, although there is nothing in the Act to make it prospective.* Owing to this Act it was that Windleshaw chantry became deserted, and subsequently fell into decay.

In the following year, 1548, the Chantry Commissioners reported as follows :—

"The Chauntrie within the Chapell of Wyndell Richard ffrodsham preist incumbent thēr of the ffoundacion of Thomas Gerard Knight to celebrate thēr for the soules of his antecessors. The sam̄ is within the Paroshe of Prescott and distant from the Church II [IV] myles and the said preist is remanyng thēr and doth celebrate accordinglie."

"Plate, none. The same preist hayth and receyveth yerlie one annuall rent goinge furth of the lordship of Wyndell of iiii^{lb} xvi^{s} payd at two termes equallie. Sum totall of the rental iiii^{lb} xvi^{s}. Reprises, none."

As there was no plate to plunder, and as the foundation was not a reprise, that is a rent charge, it seems probable that the Commissioners could seize on nothing except the building, which being in an out-of-the-way place, and of small dimensions, surrounded moreover by the Gerard property, would probably be restored to them for a small consideration.†

The words, "the said preist is remayning there and doth "celebrate accordinglie," certainly seem to imply that he was not then disturbed. The priest was at that time 54 years of age, and he may have continued in the exercise of his sacred ministry at Windleshaw until his earthly course was consummated.

The Act of 1549, enjoining the use of the Book of Common Prayer, he would have little difficulty in eluding. In July, 1553, King Edward died, and the chantry priest, during the next five

* See, however, in this connection the statute 23 H. VIII., c. 10.

† On the one hand we have it stated by the Commissioners that "upon the examynacion "of this foundation of Sir Thomas Gerarde, Knight, to celebrate for the souls of his "auncestors for ever, it could not appear that any lands were assessed for the intent above "said" (*Ex libro B. Duch. Lan.*). On the other, however, under date of 9 Elizabeth, there is mention of a decree of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in proceedings "*Inter "Reginam and Gerard*," concerning "the discharge of Lands in Wyndle supposed to be "Chantrey Lands, from paying rent to the Queen" (*Lanc. and Chesh. Records*, p. 253). It would appear, therefore, that this matter was subsequently further inquired into, with the result that the conclusion at which the Commissioners of Edward VI. arrived was ratified.

years of Mary's reign, would be left unmolested. With the accession of Elizabeth his trials would be renewed. He would be then 65 years of age. In the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted that the Book of Common Prayer should alone be used by the ministers in all churches, under the penalties of forfeiture, deprivation, and death. It is probable, however, that the chantry priest would not be affected by this enactment, and that he would continue the old service to the end. He would, however, be the last priest to offer up the Holy Sacrifice within the ancient walls; at least to offer it regularly. The priests sent forth from the seminaries abroad, to keep alive the dying embers of the ancient Faith, carried their lives in their hands. As a rule, they moved about from place to place, receiving hospitality in the houses of the nobility and gentry. It is not improbable that the inmates of Windle Hall often thus harboured priests, and it may be that on such occasions the little chantry hard by served for its ancient purpose. And this leads me to the legend of St. Thomas's Well.

The Well is some 300 yards from the chantry ruins. It is far larger than any ordinary well, being some 9 yards long by six yards wide. At present the water is but 2 feet deep, and there is a fall of some 7 feet before the surface of the water is reached. The sides are built up with stone, and the place would appear to have been suited for bathing purposes. Barrett speaks of it "being bathed in oft in summer in regard of "extraordinary virtues being credited to the water." This may have been true at the time that he wrote, but since the sides were built up it would be impossible, At the head of the well there is the inscription: "ST. THOMAS'S WELL W. H E. 1798." The initials represent William and Elizabeth Hill, the then proprietors of the adjacent land, the date referring to the building up of the sides of the well. Since the above date the water was obtained by letting down cans into it. It was said to be very efficacious for the curing of sore eyes. Formerly a footpath passed through the old graveyard and led to the well, and thence onward to Windle Smithy. When, however, the present cemetery at

Windle was formed, the footpath was closed, and the public debarred from access to the well. Thus the recollection of the virtues formerly ascribed to its waters is passing away. The tradition with regard to the well—a tradition which comes from ancient sources, but does not appear to have been widely circulated—is, that a priest saying mass at Windleshaw was discovered by the pursuivants; that he fled, was pursued, overtaken at the spot where the well is, cut down and his head struck off, and that where his head fell, the spring gushed forth. There are of course numberless legends touching the origin of wells, and this one has a remarkable resemblance to many better authenticated stories. It is not the supposed origin of the well, but the tradition that a priest was put to death in the neighbourhood, that I would call attention to. Now this tradition is confirmed by another, which in its circumstances must be erroneous, but which may very probably have some foundation in fact. This second tradition is to the effect that, a priest fleeing from his persecutors, was captured whilst endeavouring to leap over the wall which bounds the graveyard, and that the mark of his hand was left on the coping stone. As regards this last wonderful circumstance there can be no truth, for the wall was not built until 1778, the very year in which the first relaxation from the penal laws was granted. Still, setting aside the marvellous in each of these cases, we have the tradition that a priest was captured and slain in the neighbourhood of the old chantry. This tradition, especially as in the one case the priest is said to have been discovered whilst saying mass in the old chapel, would lead one to infer that the chapel was possibly made use of occasionally during the time of persecution. I have already mentioned the fact that the impression of a hand and foot is distinctly to be seen on the large stone occupying the place of the altar. Whether such impression suggested the origin of the tradition, or whether some one, hearing of the tradition, exercised his ingenuity by carving the above resemblances, it is impossible now to say.

As to its final destruction, Barrett, writing in 1780, says—"the "place said to be demolished during the wars of Charles I." This

seems to be the general tradition, but there is no documentary evidence to confirm it. There is a fond story amongst the people that Oliver Cromwell planted his guns on Billinge Hill, and from that position battered down the chapel. Had his artillery been furnished by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, or Krupp, the task would have been feasible. But as the balls would have a little more than three miles to travel, without making any allowance for parabolic curves, we may safely dismiss this feature of the story. Still the tradition in its substance helps to point out the time when the old chantry fell beneath the destroyer's hand. We know certainly that if either Cromwell or any of his troops had known of the existence of such a place, and had been near to it, its fate would have been sealed. Now, in 1644, Lathom House, distant some nine miles from Windleshaw, was besieged during eighty-eight days, by three thousand troops under Fairfax. In the following year it was again invested, and eventually captured by General Egerton, who had four thousand men under his command. It is pretty certain that bands of marauders would divert the monotony of the siege by making excursions in the neighbourhood, and pillaging the property of so-called malignants. It is far from unlikely that some such band tore off the roof and broke down the walls of this ancient sanctuary. As far then as may be conjectured, the date of the destruction may be said to be 1644 or thereabouts.

The first written notice regarding the chantry since the visit of Edward VI.'s commissioners is that of the antiquary Barrett, above alluded to. He visited Windleshaw in 1780, made a drawing of the ruins, and gave a description thereof, which description, allowing for lesser inaccuracies, is applicable at the present day. Mr. Baines has copied Barrett's description. The ivy, however, which the antiquary so graphically pictured, no longer clothes the tower. Three elderberry trees within the chantry walls are now the sole living things.

Mr. Foley (*Records of the English Province*, series xii., p. 407,) publishes a letter on the subject from Rev. Henry Beeston, of Portico, to Dr. Oliver, dated Sept. 3, 1834. The letter contains no

information, but mentions a tradition "that Windleshaw Priory," as he calls it, "was dependent on the Abbey at Upholland, not "far distant to the north-west." This mistake arose from calling Windleshaw an Abbey. There was no connection at all between the places, and they are seven miles asunder. Mr. Foley adds some comments of his own, which are more erroneous than the text which he is endeavouring to elucidate. He ends by saying that the public cemetery for St. Helens being opened, the ancient burial-ground, being quite full, was finally closed. There is not a word of truth in this statement. The old burial-ground was never closed. No fewer than sixty-six people were laid therein during the last year. But when was it opened? Here again there is nothing definitely known. The old cross is of the pre-Reformation period. It is similar in form to a number of crosses which stood in the neighbourhood. Such were Marshall's Cross, Peasley Cross, a cross at Cronton, another at Eccleston Hill, and a third at Rainhill, the last alone now standing, though removed to a less exposed position. Now the crosses here mentioned occupied conspicuous situations, and could not therefore have been erected during any post-Reformation period. The form of the Windleshaw Cross resembling the above, the inference that they were all made about the same time is clear. But, on the other hand, it does not seem probable that the ground was made use of for interments before the Reformation. Prescot was the Parish Church, and the Vicar would probably assert his rights. Then there is the date on the base of the cross, 1627. Now in 1611, as we learn from a letter of William Blundell, the cavalier, "a bitter storm of persecution extended its fury in these parts to "ye bodies of deceased Catholics. The Churches in all places "denyed them buriall; some were layd in ye fields, some in gar-"dens, and others in high-wayes as it chanced. One of thes "being interred in a common land had her Corps pulled out by "ye hoggs and used accordingly" (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxi., p. 51). He then goes on to say that his grandfather enclosed a piece of ground for the burial of Catholics, to prevent the like for the future. It is most probable, then, that the same reason, the

refusal to bury Catholics in the old parish yards, led to the opening of the grave-yard at Windleshaw. The "Harkirke," the little cemetery formed by Mr. Blundell, was opened in 1611, that is, only sixteen years before the date on the Windleshaw Cross.

My conclusion, then, is that the latter date, 1627, marks the time when the cemetery began to be generally used. A few interments probably took place before that date, but the date must have been inscribed for some purpose. It cannot mark the time when the cross was made, as we have already seen. It must then denote the opening of the grave-yard. Whether the cross always stood in its present position, or whether it was removed thither when the cemetery was formed, cannot be determined. If the latter were the case, there would be more reason for affixing the date; but whether originally erected there or brought from elsewhere, the date 1627 seems to denote the opening of the cemetery.

But little light can be thrown on this question by referring to the gravestones. It is well known that many of the stones have, like those who slept beneath them, crumbled into dust. The oldest inscription is within the chantry walls. It is written on one of the blocks of red-sandstone which formed the plinth of the Chapel, and which now rests where the altar once stood, and is as follows:—"Here lieth the body of Thomas Parkenson, P.C., "who departed this life March 7th, 1751. Etatis 38. Requies-"cat in pace." P.C. stands for "Presbyter Catholicus" (Catholic Priest). A reference to the *Douay Diary* shows a Thomas Parkenson born July 27, 1713: evidently the same person. Bishop Dicconson's List of Priests, compiled in 1741, represents him as serving Black Brook and St. Helens.

The oldest stone in the open yard records the name of John Fletcher of Denton's Green, who departed January 3, 1757.

I must, however, add that there is a single inscription which appears to be much older than either of the above. It is as follows:—"Here lieth the body of James the son of James and "Alice Banks, who departed this life Oct. 3, 1700. Aged one "year." If the date be really 1700, there is no disputing the

fact that this is the oldest stone in the graveyard. The first cipher is not, however, very plain, and it may be a nine. If the figure be a cipher there is a gap of 57 years between the first and the second mortuary inscription, which would seem very improbable.

As to the tract of country for the inhabitants of which Windleshaw was the burying-place, it may be said to comprise all between Warrington and Ormskirk, and between Wigan and Liverpool. Until the grave-yard and the vaults at St. Nicholas's, Copperas Hill, were opened, there were many interments from Liverpool.

As a place of sepulture for the Clergy, Windleshaw holds a unique position. I doubt if there be any cemetery in the country where, since the Reformation, so many priests have been buried. One can still read the inscriptions on the tombs of one bishop and nineteen priests; but many more are known to have been buried there. The number probably exceeds sixty. As to the laity, though most of these were natives of Lancashire, yet in the old ground repose the remains of Edward John, son of William Thomas Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, as a representative of the north; and of Elizabeth Varco, of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, for the south.

Unfortunately, the Catholics were not always in undisputed possession of their cemetery. About the year 1760, the Quakers became possessed of the adjoining land, and as there was no wall to divide the burial-ground from their possession, they pretended to have a claim over the cemetery itself. They made themselves very disagreeable, maintained that there was no right of road for funerals, insisted on levying heavy charges, and were the cause of constant heart-burnings and endless disputes. About 1778, they sold their property to Mr. William Hill, the gentleman above alluded to in connection with St. Thomas' Well. The wall round the little plot was then built by the Catholics. Mr. Hill was of the Presbyterian persuasion: he was charitable and kind-hearted, and all troubles ceased when he became possessed of the adjoining land. He took a great interest in the old ruin and grave-yard,

and used to spend hours on the spot. On one occasion, when dining with Thomas Basil Eccleston, Esq., of Eccleston Hall, Charles Orrell, Esq., of Blackbrook, and Thomas West, Esq., of Croppers Hill, he resigned all right and title which might be his to the grave-yard, bestowing it on the Catholics for ever. He further conceded a right of road to the grave-yard. This road is now included in the ground purchased by the St. Helens Cemetery. Mr. Hill at the same time expressed a strong desire to be buried at Windleshaw, and described the spot he had selected for his grave. Seeing, however, that the ideas of his friends did not coincide with his own on this latter point, he exclaimed—"Well, "I will be buried in my own field, close to the wall, and will creep "under to you". The Rev. Henry Beeston, in the letter above noticed, says that "Mr. Hill left directions in his will that his "body should be interred in accordance with this expression of "his wish". Whether his will contained such a clause or not I am unable to say. His executors, if it did, did not pay any attention to it, for the old gentleman was buried at Prescot, and thus had no opportunity of testing his capabilities for *post-mortem* excavations.

About the year 1824, Mr. Hill's son sold his estate to Sir William Gerard for the sum of £11,000. As before mentioned, in 1835 Sir John Gerard, successor to Sir William, gave an additional plot of ground, which was then incorporated with the old grave-yard. The ground was given to the Catholics worshipping at the Churches of Birchley, Ashton, Lowe House, Blackbrook, and Portico. The above congregations then erected the sexton's lodge, hearse-house, and gateway, and enclosed the newly-obtained ground with a wall.

In 1861, the adjoining land was purchased from Lord Gerard by the Burial Board of St. Helens, and the Windle Cemetery laid out. Iron gates, erected by the administrators of the Windleshaw grave-yard, allow of communication between the latter and the new cemetery.

A few remarks with reference to those interred at Windleshaw,

who occupied a more prominent position whilst running their earthly course, may now be added.

Firstly, as to the Bishop. The inscription is brief: "Also of "the Rt. Rev^{d} Dr. Thomas Penswick, Bishop of Europum, who "died January 28th, 1836, aged 63 years." It is worthy of remark that the Bishop's memorial notice is just half the length of that of his niece, Elizabeth Mary Talbot, a girl of nine years of age. The Bishop was born at the Manor House, Ashton; his father, Mr. Thomas Penswick, being the agent of Sir Thomas Gerard. When the College at Douai was invaded by the Republicans, in 1793, Thomas Penswick was one of those chosen by the President to secrete the plate from their rapacity. It was a task which demanded skill and courage. Entering on the Mission, he was, after some time, appointed to St. Nicholas's, Copperas Hill, of which church he was the first Incumbent. A tablet to his memory may there be seen. Selected by Dr. Smith, Bishop of the Northern District, as his coadjutor, Dr. Penswick was consecrated June 29th, 1824. On the death of the above-named Bishop, he succeeded him July 30th, 1831. Suffering from dropsy and heart disease, he betook himself to the house of his brother, Randolph Penswick, situate in Lower Lane, Ashton, where he ended his days.

The Bishop's brother, the Rev. John Penswick, was, from the year 1804 to 1849, the pastor at Birchley. He then took up his abode near Ashton Cross, becoming private chaplain to Sir John Gerard; and on the death of the latter, to his successor, Sir Robert, now Lord, Gerard. He died on the 30th of October, 1864, aged 86 years, during 66 of which he had been a priest. He was the last of the Douai priests, a College which, founded on Michaelmas Day in 1568, continued to send forth priests to England until October 12th, 1793, when it was seized by the soldiers of the French Republic. In the beginning of the same year Daniel O'Connell had bid adieu to his *alma mater* (Douai), the ship in which he sailed taking the news to England of the execution of Louis XVI. Mr. Penswick, at the request of Canon John Walker, then of Blackbrook, wrote an account of the downfall

of the great College, of which he was the last, though not least worthy, son. Mr. Penswick's last resting place adjoins the vault of his friend and kind patron, Lord Gerard. The inscription on his tomb is as follows :—"Pray for the soul of the Rev. John "Penswick, who died at Garswood, October 30th, 1864. Aged "86 years, in the 62nd year of his priesthood. R.I.P." There is a marble tablet at the base of the Cemetery Cross of Birchley to the memory of this venerable man, on which is recorded the fact that he was the last of the Douai priests.

"Rev. Marmaduke Stone, S.J., died August 21st, 1834, aged "85." These lines call to mind one who was in his day great amongst his brethren—"*clarum et venerabile nomen*". Born at Draycot, co. Staff., November 28th, 1748, he, in co-operation with Father Strickland, worked successfully for the restoration of the English Province of the Jesuits. May 19th, 1803, he was named the first Provincial since the dissolution of the Society, in 1773, by virtue of the famous Constitution of Clement XIV., "*Dominus ac Redemptor Noster*". In 1829 he removed to Lowe House, where he became perfectly blind, and died as above stated. At Stonyhurst College a marble tablet records his distinguished services. Mr. Sheil, M.P., who was at Stonyhurst when Father Stone was Superior, speaks, in his *Recollections of the Jesuits*, in eulogistic terms of his many virtues.

"To the memory of Philip Butler, C.A.D., who lived 26 years "at Blackbrook, and died there the 9th day of December, 1777, "aged 52 years." The initials C.A.D. stand for *Collegii Anglorum Duaci*—"of the College of the English at Douai". From the College Diary we learn that he was born December 8th, 1724, his parents being William and Dorothy Butler, *neé* Ashton. He was a member of the distinguished but now extinct family of the Butlers of Rawcliffe. Being a person of means, he was the chief contributor to the erection of the first chapel at Blackbrook, "with two chambers over it, and a cellar under it," and likewise secured the site from Mr. Orrell for 500 years, paying the yearly rent of one shilling on the 29th September. He was the Vicar-General of Bishop Francis Petre.

On a handsome elevated stone, to the east of the chantry ruins, one reads: "Here lie the remains of Jean Bapt. Fran. "Graux de la Bruyere. He was the first who brought to perfection "a work of very considerable magnitude and importance to the "commercial interest of the British nation, the Cast Plate Glass "manufactory *(sic.)* In memory of the distinguished abilities "of so deserving a man these lines are inscribed." He was born at St. Gaubain, in Picardie, in France. He died at Ravenhead, December 5th, 1787, in the 48th year of his age. How much does not the town of St. Helens, with its 60,000 inhabitants, owe to this man; and how few there are who know it. The British Plate Glass Company was established in 1773, and erected their manufactory at Ravenhead, near St. Helens. It occupied thirty acres of land, and was enclosed by a wall, round which were placed the houses of the workmen, so that it was a sort of distinct colony. The buildings cost £40,000, and gave employment to 300 workmen. The manufacture was introduced by workmen from France, Monsieur de la Bruyere being at their head. Within the chantry lies a relative of the above, Mr. Angelique Graux, of Picardie, in France, who died "apud Raven- "head, April 10th, 1786, ætatis 26. R.I.P."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Low, of Cowley Hill, "Widow, who departed this life the 18th of November, 1766, "ætatis suae 96." The husband of this lady was Anthony Low, M.D., of an ancient family in Derbyshire. His name appears in the list of those who complied with an Act of Parliament (1 Geo. I.) entitled "An Act to oblige Papists to register their "names and real Estates".

Winifred, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Low, married John Gorsuch Eccleston, Esq., of Eccleston Hall; and on his demise retired to Cowley Hill, where she lived with her mother. She was fifty-one years a widow, and dying June 15th, 1793, ætatis 81, was buried within Lowe House Church, St. Helens. To the mission of Lowe House she was the principal benefactress, in fact the mission owes its existence to her generosity. Hence its name. She herself, being the widow of Mr. Eccleston, was always

known as Dame Eccleston, but she wished the name of her own family to designate the place which her charity founded.

Within the chantry walls there is the following epitaph :— "Here lies interred the body of the Revd. Francis Crathorne, "of Garswood. He was born at Scarborough, the 21st of "October, 1762, and was unfortunately drowned off Southport, "the 23rd of May, 1822." He was most probably a member of the distinguished family of Crathorne of East Ness, in Yorkshire. He was the priest at Garswood, or Hollin Hey. In addition to exercising his priestly functions, he practised medicine with signal success. The writer possesses a letter directed to Mr. Crathorne from Fishwick, beyond the Ribble, and asking for his advice respecting corporal ailments. On the fatal day named above, viz., Thursday, May 23rd, he, Mr. John Gerard, of Windle Hall, father of the present Lord Gerard; Mr. Adamson, a manufacturer, of Ashton; his son Roger; and a boatman named Ball, went out for a sail in Mr. Gerard's yacht. The latter gentleman was of a very venturesome disposition, and gloried in carrying as much canvas as possible. The result was that the boat capsized. Mr. Crathorne was an excellent swimmer, and though 60 years of age, and encumbered with a thick overcoat and heavy top-boots, he could have saved his own life. But he knew his duty better. Not for an instant did his presence of mind forsake him. The excited throng on the beach could plainly descry how with one hand he bore up the sinking form of Mr. Gerard, whilst with the other he made the sign of the Cross over his drowning comrades; pronouncing, doubtless, at the same time, the words of absolution, and exhorting them to fervent acts of repentance. At last the weight of water bore down the dauntless priest, and when, on the Sunday morning, his body was discovered near the spot where he sank, his hands were grasping the ill-fated boots, from which he had striven in vain to free himself. The remains of Mr. Gerard were washed up on the shore at Cockerham, on Saturday, June 1st. Intense was the excitement caused by this sad accident, and probably it was the gravest catastrophe which Southport had witnessed up to the late loss of the lifeboat.

The handsomest monument within the walls of the chantry is that of the Thicknesse family. This family, late of Beech Hill, near Wigan, but formerly of Barterley Hall, in the County of Stafford, was one of great antiquity. It descended from Robert Thicknesse, who was Lord of Barterley in 1274, the second year of the reign of Edward I. The estate descended from father to son for five hundred years, in unbroken succession. Later on, by marriage with Elizabeth Stockton, daughter of Thomas Stockton, of London, and of The Oaks, Cheshire, the latter property fell to the Thicknesses. Ralph Thicknesse, born in 1693, married Alethea, daughter of Richard Bostock, M.D., of Whiscall. This Alethea was a Catholic, her father, Richard Bostock, being one who registered his name and estates, in accordance with the Act above-mentioned. He died in 1747, and there is a monumental inscription to his memory in Bath Abbey Church. The Alethea above-named is buried at Windleshaw. She is described as widow of Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., of Barterley Hall, in the County of Stafford. It is probable that her husband did not become a Catholic, and that he died and was buried at Barterley. The date of Alethea's death is not inscribed on the tomb at Windleshaw. But the Thicknesses have also a burying place in the Parish Churchyard at Wigan. A handsome cross—now, alas! perishing—rises over their vault; and on the cross are recorded the deaths, not of those only who sleep below, but of those also who rest at Windleshaw. It is worthy of remark that whereas in the Catholic cemetery English is the language written on the monuments, in the Protestant burial ground Latin is adopted. From the Wigan inscription we learn that "Alethea conjux Radulphi Thicknesse de Barterley "Armigeri, ex prosapia Bostock de Bostock, obiit die II. Mensis "Martii Anno Domini MDCCLXXII. apud Wigan. Sepulta apud "Windleshaw".

The next inscription is as follows:—"Also the body of Ralph "Thicknesse, M.D. He departed this life in the 72nd year of "his age, on the 10th Day of February, A.D. 1790." The Wigan inscription adds the day of his birth—October 28th, 1718. This

Ralph, the only Catholic male of the family, sold the Staffordshire and Cheshire estates in 1747, and bought Beech Hill, near Wigan. He was a distinguished physician, and author of many medical works of repute.

The next inscription is: "And his wife, whose remains are "also deposited here, died November 8th, A.D. 1804, aged 76." Her name, as we learn from the Wigan record, was Anne Dorothy, also of the Bostock family—"ex prosapia Bostock de "Bostock".

The tombstone at Windleshaw also records the name of Winifred Monypenny, daughter of Ralph and Dorothy Thicknesse, and widow of John Monypenny, Esq. She died on the 20th of July, 1836, aged 72 years.

The mortal remains likewise are interred here of Roda Thicknesse, who died on the 8th of May, 1837, aged 79. This beautiful name, Roda, recalls to one's mind the damsel who came to hearken when Peter, delivered by the angel out of prison, knocked at the door of the house of Mary the mother of John, who was surnamed Mark.

The girls, then, continued in the Catholic Faith. It was otherwise with the son. I said that Alethea Bostock had brought the Catholic Religion into the Thicknesse family; but as James the Fifth of Scotland said of his crown, when he heard that a daughter was born to his house, "It cam wi' a lass, and it 'll "gang wi' a lass," so was it with the Thicknesse religion. For Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., son of the above Ralph and Anne Dorothy, married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Anne Woodcock, of Newborough House, and conformed to the established church. Wealth and honours were his. In 1792, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Thomas Woodcock, Esq., he founded the Wigan Bank. The Bank was firstly in the names of Thicknesse and Woodcock, subsequently of Woodcock, Son, and Eckersley, and latterly was merged in the well-known Parr's Banking Company. Mr. Thicknesse had likewise the honour of representing the borough of Wigan in Parliament. He died October 6th, 1842, and was interred in the grave-yard of the

Parish Church at Wigan. His son, Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, Esq., of Beech Hill, married his cousin Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Woodcock, Esq., of Newborough. He also was member of Parliament for Wigan, and was likewise Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire. His son Ralph was born April 15, 1833. The tourist, as he passes from Bowness to Ambleside, cannot fail to notice a plain cross standing on the water's edge. If he draw near he will read—

Ralph Thicknesse, 13th Sept., 1853. Aged 20 years.
Thomas Woodcock, 13th Sept., 1853. Aged 19 years.
Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour.

Opposite the cross, the waters of Windermere closed over the struggling forms of the youthful cousins. Thus ended the race of Thicknesse. The final story is told pathetically on a marble tablet erected in Wigan Parish Church :—"Sacred to the memory "of Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, some years a Member for this "Town, who died at Harrogate, August 22, 1854. Aged 54. He "was suddenly cut off, the last of his name and race, having fol- "lowed his only son to an untimely grave but a few months "before."

"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Weldon, of "Scholes. Obiit 26th of April, 1786. Aetatis 75." Of him we read (*Records of the English Province*, vol. v.) that in 1736, being 25 years old, he was invited by Colonel Pippard, his maternal uncle, commanding Walshe's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, to accept a commission under him. He was an officer at the siege of Philipsburgh, when, June 12, 1734, he saw the head of his commander, Marshal the Duke of Berwick,* carried off by a cannon ball. After the above incident, Mr. Weldon chose the ecclesiastical state. His military proclivities do not seem, however, to have been utterly uprooted, for to the end of his life, the sword which he wore at the siege of Philipsburgh hung over his head whilst he slept. This priest was also perhaps the last, in these parts, who was subjected to annoyance on account of his

* The Duke of Berwick was a natural son of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., his mother being Arabella Churchill, sister of the famous Duke of Marlborough. He had the military genius of his uncle. He was, moreover, a man of honour and a true Christian. "Never," says his biographer, "did man practise religion so much, and speak of it so little".

profession. Down to 1778, the law of William III., awarding a hundred pounds to any successful informer who discovered a priest, was in full force. Some base fellow, in hopes of obtaining the reward, had Father Weldon arrested and taken before Mr. Hughes, J.P., of Sheardley Hall, on the charge of exercising faculties as a priest. The informer was, however, disappointed. Mr. Hughes, being a Christian gentleman, declined to hear the case, saying that Mr. Weldon was a quiet, amiable neighbour.

I cannot do better than conclude with the following verses, which, to my mind, are far superior to the ordinary poetic effusions which one reads on tombstones.

There is a handsome Gothic tablet placed against the South wall of the chapel. The inscription is as follows:—"I.H.S. Sacred "to the memory of John Barnes, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, who died "on the 30th December, 1811. Aged 32 years. He was a dis- "tinguished member of his profession and a man of strict honour, "a sincere Christian, and a kind friend to his numerous acquaint- "ances and to the poor. R.I.P." Then follow these lines, which I copied down some years ago, before the rude elements had rendered them illegible :—

"Stranger, tread lightly here this hallowed earth,
Here lie the ashes of departed worth.
True to his God, a friend sincere he proved,
And died lamented, as he lived beloved.
His virtues with his eager spirit flew
To realms of light, where joys are ever new.
There, resting from its toils and mortal strife,
From heaven-born springs it drinks eternal life.
Generous pilgrim, whilst you're lingering here,
Shed o'er this grave one tributary tear,
And learn of him, o'er whose remains you sigh,
To live for heaven, that you like him may die."

THE DOMESDAY RECORD OF THE LAND BETWEEN RIBBLE AND MERSEY.

By Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., F.S.A.,
RECTOR OF WALLASEY.

(Read 1st December, 1887.)

A REALLY critical edition of the *Liber de Wintoniâ* (as Domesday Book is technically called)—one which would bring the full resources of modern scholarship to bear upon all the points suggested by it,—is still a desideratum, and, as Professor Freeman says, it is an object which ought to be taken up as a national work. A considerable amount of Domesday literature has appeared since the royal order in 1767 for the publication of this amongst other records; but much remains to be done, for a great deal of that which has been given to the world on the subject is deficient in breadth of treatment and in accuracy of criticism. We in this part of the country are greatly indebted to Mr. Beamont for his Introduction and Notes to the photozincographic facsimile of the Domesday Record of the two north-western counties palatine. Mr. Beamont has been a member of this society almost ever since its foundation 40 years ago, and is one of whom the society is justly proud. It seems, indeed, rash for me to venture upon the subject which I have chosen, lest I should be supposed to be putting myself in competition with him, or setting myself up as a critic upon his Introduction; but

I thought that perhaps we might be led over some new ground to-night, if we turned to the Domesday account of the land *Inter Nepham et Mersham*, and considered, firstly, the history of that territory, and then its hundreds, the townships mentioned, the landlords, and the churches. Into general points affecting the whole country (as, for example, the differences between radmen and [illegible]rughes, or the dimensions of the carucate and hide of land), we need not enter this evening: but perhaps we may find time, at the [illegible] the paper, for a momentary glance into the [illegible]rior to the or[illegible]ms which were then in force [illegible] laws (so to call them) and [illegible] in this particular neighbourhood.

I. As to the history of the territory [illegible] English forefathers [illegible] themselves settling [illegible] the country, to which [illegible] palities, in the [illegible] Strathclyde [illegible] Mersey [illegible]

[illegible]aced against [illegible] our heathen [illegible]—"I.H.S. [illegible] and then [illegible] Law, who [illegible] parts of [illegible] was a [illegible] princi- [illegible] hone[illegible] [illegible]gdom of [illegible]cquai[illegible] [illegible]e to the [illegible]s, whi[illegible] [illegible]ersbed. [illegible]ents h[illegible] [illegible]n, which [illegible]sions of [illegible]n on the [illegible] of Elmet [illegible]): south [illegible] of which [illegible] century [illegible]de, that [illegible] English [illegible]mbrian [illegible]mber- [illegible] kingdom, [illegible] into our [illegible] on to [illegible]ge. The [illegible] described [illegible], a decisive

victory, and marked an important step in the English conquest of Britain, for it thrust a wedge of English territory between the Britons of what we now call Wales and their kinsmen of Strathclyde ; and amongst other results of the battle was the transference of the land between Ribble and Mersey from the kingdom of Strathclyde to that of Northumberland. Elmet, thus cut off from other British principalities, yielded to Eadwine thirteen years later ; and Leeds (which was then called Loidis or Lothene, and which it is consequently difficult to distinguish sometimes from the Lothian which stretched from the Forth to the Tweed)—Leeds had become Northumbrian before 655 ; and about twelve years later, lands on the Ribble and in Amounderness were granted to St. Wilfrith, so that part (at any rate) of Lancashire north of the Ribble must have become English by that time. It would be interesting to enquire into the further dismemberment of Strathclyde, and speak of the long-continued independence or semi-independence of Galloway and Cumberland ; but to do so would lead us too far from the subject in hand.

Lancashire south of the Ribble became Northumbrian, then, in 613, and seems to have continued to belong to Northumberland until the arrangement made in 877 between the Danish host and Ceolwulf, the under-king of that part of the Marchland, which the English still retained : in the previous year Yorkshire had been parted amongst Danish landholders, and then, in 877, the eastern half of the Marchland was in the same way parcelled out amongst the Danes ; but a long strip of territory, embracing the valleys of the Mersey and the Severn, was handed over to Ceolwulf ("an unwise Thegn," as the Chronicle calls him), and the name of Marchland was afterwards confined to this territory, stretching from the Ribble to the Bristol Avon, and shut in east and west by the Danes and the British. This was the first connection between South Lancashire and the Mercian kingdom—a connection, that we may regard as having become an incorporation, when the great King Eadward, who was almost the peer of his father Ælfred, set about, in 923, the building of a fort at Thelwall (a township near Warrington, partly in Lancashire and

partly in Cheshire, for the Mersey runs through the township), and despatched thence a Mercian force to garrison the old Roman town of Manchester, which had probably lain desolate since the days of Æthelfrith. These fortresses of Manchester and Thelwall, together with two built a few years before by King Eadward's sister at Chester and Runcorn, were intended no doubt to render any effective alliance between the Danes and the Britons impossible.

South Lancashire from that time was part and parcel of the Mercian Ealdermanry, or earldom, as it was afterwards called; and, although not absolutely incorporated with Cheshire, it was regarded as an appendage to that county, which at the time of Domesday Book embraced also a considerable portion of Flintshire and Denbighshire, the Hundreds of Atiscross and Exestan being afterwards handed over to Wales: it will be an interesting question for those who advocate Home Rule or Disestablishment for Wales to decide what the boundary of Wales is; will they go by Domesday Book, or will they prefer Henry VIII.'s *ipse dixit* in 1536 as to what is Wales, and what is England? It is of course commonly said that South Lancashire appears in Domesday Book under the head of Cheshire, but this is not strictly true; the account of it is given on two pages, *after* the account of Cheshire, and just as each page of the portion about Cheshire is headed by the word *Cestrescire* in red ink, so these two pages relating to South Lancashire have their own separate heading, also in red ink, *Inter Ripam et Mersham*. This anomalous district was granted to Roger of Poitou, of whom we shall speak later on; and, after his second forfeiture, the greater portion of it was given by Henry I. to Ranulf, the third palatine Earl of Chester, though it never became part of the palatinate. On the extinction of the male line of these Earls of Chester in 1232, the land between Ribble and Mersey was inherited by the great house of Ferrers; and either in that year, or in 1266, at the downfall of that restless family (which had shared in every intrigue and conspiracy since the reign of Stephen), it must have been incorporated with the newly-formed county of Lancaster. That county

had previously consisted of the Honor of Lancaster and the Hundred of Amounderness, and it was shortly to be augmented by the Liberty of Furness, taken from Westmoreland in 1295, and again seemingly in 1312 by that portion of South Lancashire which had not been granted to the Earls of Chester, viz., the Honor of Clitheroe, which Thomas Earl of Lancaster inherited in right of his wife.

Such is a sketch of the vicissitudes which the land between Ribble and Mersey went through before it finally became part of the county of Lancaster.

II. And now we will turn to its Hundreds. This of course is not the place to enquire into the history of the division of the country into hundreds; the Bishop of Chester in the first volume of his *Constitutional History* has said (I suppose) all that can be said on the subject. But one can not forbear quoting the delightfully naïve remark of Baines, which is (I am sorry to see) repeated in the edition now being issued in monthly parts: "There are evidently no sufficient data to determine into how "many hundreds South Lancashire was divided in the Roman "period, and still less in the time of the aborigines," which is very much the same sort of thing as if one were to wonder into how many bishoprics Asia Minor was divided at the time of the Trojan War. Between the Ribble and Mersey there are now four Hundreds—West Derby, Leyland, Blackburn, and Salford; the last three of these are the same now as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor; but, where we have now the one Hundred of West Derby, Domesday gives us three—Derby, Newton, and Warrington: when were these three condensed into one? It would appear that various changes in local boundaries were made either slightly before, or very early in, the reign of Henry III.: the Lancaster, that appears in the Pipe Rolls from 1165 onwards, is not the County but the Honor, and we can not be sure of the existence of the county of Lancaster before 1221. A year or two after that date the Hundreds of Newton and Warrington had certainly been condensed into the

Hundred of West Derby; it may be that whatever year saw the amalgamation of Amounderness and the Lancaster Honor into the county of Lancaster (the germ of the present county), saw also the amalgamation of these three Hundreds into one.

It would be interesting if some one with local knowledge could point out why it is that the boundary between Newton and Derby Hundreds runs through the middle of the parish of Wigan; the townships of Holland, Dalton, Winstanley, and Orrell being in the latter Hundred. The boundary of the Hundred of Newton is here very nearly, but not exactly, the same as that of the later Fee of Makerfield, which included the greater part of Wigan parish. At the present time there is one township in that parish—Aspull by name—which is in Salford Hundred, all the other townships being in West Derby. This fact had escaped the notice of the lawyers who drafted the Act by which the Liverpool Bishopric was founded; and the Bill had made some progress, before I caused it to be pointed out to Lord Beauchamp (who had charge of it in the Upper House) that the Bill, if its wording remained unaltered, would leave the one township of Aspull in the middle of Lancashire, as an island (so to call it), under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chester.

We may notice in passing that there have been many changes in the Hundreds of Cheshire also. Wirrall appears in Domesday as Wilaveston, Macclesfield as Hamestan, and other names are changed, and not only that, but the present Hundreds of Buckland and Edisbury each contain two of the Hundreds of Domesday Book.

III. As to the Townships mentioned in South Lancashire. It is well known that Domesday is here much more meagre than in most parts of England. Newton and Warrington are the only places spoken of by name in their respective Hundreds. In Blackburn Hundred we have the names of Blackburn, Whalley, Huncoat near Accrington, Walton-le-Dale, and Pendleton near Clitheroe; in Salford Hundred those of Salford, Ratcliff, Manchester, and Rochdale; whilst Leyland and Penwortham are the

only names given in Leyland Hundred. On the other hand, in Derby Hundred we have the names of more than 40 townships or hamlets; but this is all out of the 188 manors which Domesday itself says existed between Ribble and Mersey.

Every one knows that amongst these manors Liverpool is not mentioned, or at least only appears under the name of Esmedune or Smithdown, a place mentioned in documents of the 13th century in connection sometimes with Toxteth and sometimes with the forest of West Derby. Four hundred years later, we find receivers appointed for the crown-rents of Toxteth, Smithdown Moss, and Liverpool; and the name is still perpetuated in Smithdown Road, that runs towards Liverpool along the boundary of the townships of Toxteth and West Derby. Smithdown then probably lay west of Derby and north of Toxteth, and contiguous to both, and therefore occupied the site of, at any rate, a considerable portion of Liverpool, which latter name was perhaps confined at the time of Domesday to the well-known pool or inlet of the Mersey, now built over, answering to Wallasey Pool on the opposite side of the river. If this be so, the transference of the name from the inlet to the group of houses on its banks is exactly paralleled by the instance of the modern village in Cheshire, which is now called Hoylake, a name formerly applied to the tidal channel washing the coast at that spot. This theory would of course account for the name Liverpool not appearing in Domesday Book. Our learned Secretary, however, believes in an ingenious and probable derivation of the word from a British source, which would make it the name of a place, and not of a pool, from the very first,

Judging from the scantiness of the information, it would certainly seem as if the Domesday Commissioners had contented themselves with crossing over from Chester to the king's manor of Derby, and there had gathered sworn information about that Hundred, and gleaned further pieces of knowledge about the five other Hundreds (especially about the king's land in them), without troubling themselves to penetrate into a part of the country so wild and desolate, and inhabited by people full of a sturdy independence.

IV. When we pass on to the Landlords, we naturally take first those with whom our sympathies lie—the Englishmen, who are spoken of in the past tense, some of whom were dead and gone before the Domesday survey, but many of whom must have been living on, dispossessed of their lands for no other crime than love for England. The first and foremost of these is, of course, King Eadward, who (besides being, as it seems, Lord of the Hundreds of Warrington, Blackburn, Salford, and Leyland) owned West Derby and six unnamed berewicks or hamlets dependent on that manor, Warrington and three hamlets in that neighbourhood, Blackburn Huncoat and Pendleton in the north-east, Salford and Ratcliffe in the east, Walton-le-dale Leyland and Penwortham in the north. These 19 townships belonged to the Confessor, and passed at his death to his nobler successor King Harold, whom the compilers of Domesday Book mention as seldom as possible; indeed, when they have to speak of the nine months of his reign, they generally use some periphrasis, such as, "after the death of "King Eadward, before that King William had come into "England." We, who have been born between Ribble and Mersey, may be proud to think that our native district must thus have contributed largely to the assistance of the one king of the English who has died fighting in defence of his country,—helped him (we will hope) by both men and means in his struggle against the Norwegian King and the Norman Duke.

The dispossessed Englishmen of lower degree are not named, excepting those in the Hundred of West Derby, and one, Gamel of Rochdale, in the Hundred of Salford. There were many different landholders in the Derby Hundred. One of them was a lady, Godgifu by name, frenchified into Godiva, but no doubt a different person from Earl Leofric's famous wife; whether the name of Teos, the owner of Barton, is feminine or not, I am not scholar enough to say; it is no doubt the French clerk's ignorant way of pronouncing some good old English name. Of one of these landholders we would gladly know more—Uhtred, a great man in the district, for he held more than 15 townships in the Hundred, viz., Kirkby, Roby, Knowsley, Crosby, Maghull,

Aughton, Kirkdale, Little Woolton, Speke, Litherland, Dalton, Skelmersdale, Lathom, Lydiate, and Altcar, together with part of Scarisbrick and Marton. We would gladly identify him, if we could, with one of the Uhtreds of the great House of Eadwulf, which held the northern counties against all the inroads of the Danes, and for generations ruled Northumberland so independently that up to the eve of the Norman Conquest the writs of the king at Winchester did not run north of the Humber—a House which was so famous, that Scotch kings and Galwegian princes and Cumbrian lords were proud of their descent from it, and which still exists in the direct male line, the head of it bearing the surname of Nevill, which an ancestor of his took from his Norman mother in the twelfth century. Such identification, however, would be mere guess-work. Gamel of Rochdale may have been a kinsman of Uhtred, for his name, too, was not unknown amongst the descendants of Eadwulf of Bamborough, and he and Uhtred appear to have had rights and liberties not possessed by all the landlords of the district. We may notice, before we pass on, that the Uhtred of whom we have been speaking owned Wallasey, and Wallasey only, on the south bank of the Mersey; this connection between Wallasey and the land between Ribble and Mersey may allow us to conjecture that the time was not then far distant when Wallasey had been an island, and when the more important of the two mouths of the Mersey had been where Leasowe Castle now stands, thus leaving Wallasey a part of the Hundred of West Derby rather than of the peninsula of Wirrall.

It is with a certain malicious satisfaction that an Englishman finds that "held," and not "holds," is used of Roger of Poitou himself, to whom the Conqueror had granted the whole land between Ribble and Mersey, together with 210 other manors—398 in all. Roger "of Poitou" was so called from his residence (one would suppose) at his wife's castle in Poitou rather than at his own at Lancaster, or at the one, which he had himself built at Penwortham,—the only castle then existing between Ribble and Mersey,—and doubtless the abode of such oppression and

cruelty as he and his knew well how to exercise. Roger had married Almodis, Countess, in her own right, of La Marche, in Poitou. He was the third son of Roger of Montgomery, who was the head of a house connected by "the spindle side" with the dukes of Normandy, and who, at the great battle of 1066, had been in command of the right wing, which consisted of Frenchmen and other "soldiers," *i.e.* (for the word was then used in its strict sense) mercenaries,—the same Roger of Montgomery, who, when Earl of Shrewsbury, became the one Norman robber that left his surname to be borne in future ages by a county in this island. Roger of Poitou's mother was Mabel Talvas, the heiress of the chiefest of all Norman families in power and in wickedness, "small in stature, talkative, clever, and witty" (as the old chronicler calls her), guilty of fearful crimes and doomed to a fearful end; she passed on her evil nature to her eldest son, the famous or infamous Robert of Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel in England, Count of Ponthieu and Alencon in France, a horrible tyrant of the worst feudal type, who drew down upon himself the hatred of our English forefathers in a more abundant measure than did any other Norman oppressor. But, if the wickedness of the family culminated in Robert of Belesme, we cannot say much to the credit of his younger brother, Roger of Poitou. In 1077, forgetful of what he owed to the Conqueror, he espoused the cause of King William's rebellious son Robert, and was deprived of his English possessions, the revenues of which William, with characteristic grim pleasantry, employed in hiring mercenaries to fight against their former owner.

Thus, when Domesday Book was compiled, the King himself held the land between Ribble and Mersey; and the names of the few tenants mentioned as having received lands from Roger of Poitou (Ralph, Tetbald, Osmund, Adelard, and others,) are too insignificant to detain us, with the exception of two, who apparently held between them the Hundred of Blackburn, and whose descendants still own estates between Ribble and Mersey. The first of these is Roger de Busli or Bussel, afterwards Baron

of Penwortham, whose descendant, Avice Bussel, just before the year 1279, brought to her husband, William ffarington, as her marriage portion half the manor of Leyland, which is still held by her descendants in the male line; and the second is Albert Greslet or Gresley, the founder of a family which held Manchester from the days of the Conqueror to those of Edward II., when Joan, its heiress, carried that barony into the house of De la Warr; it was from these Gresleys that the great Lancashire family of Assheton received that carucate of land in Ashton-under-Lyne, which gave them their surname, when Emma Gresley became the bride of the Englishman, Orm, the son of Eadward.

To return, however, to Roger of Poitou. He was afterwards reinstated in his lordships by William the Red, but, joining in the insurrection of his elder brother against Henry I., he once more lost all his English fiefs in 1103, and England finally got rid of the house of Montgomery, though both Robert and Roger left children to inherit in France the lands, the power, and the evil name, of their forefathers.

V. I have already tried your patience too much, and can only allow myself a word about the churches. The only two churches alluded to in the Derby Hundred are Childwall, under which name we read "there was a priest, having half a carucate "of land," and Walton-on-the-Hill with twice that amount of glebe. Newton Hundred was much smaller than Derby, but we hear of two churches there also, Wigan and Winwick; "the "church of the same manor had one carucate of land, and "S. Oswald of the same vill had two carucates;" it is well known that the rectors of those two churches are still considerable owners of glebe-land. In Warrington Hundred, Warrington church is the only one mentioned, and was called then, as now, S. Elphin. Blackburn and Whalley were the churches of the north-eastern Hundred; Leyland Church stood alone in its Hundred; whilst in Salford Hundred we find "the church of "S. Mary and the church of S. Michael;" the former of these is the "old church" at Manchester; as to the latter, Mr. Beamont

hesitatingly identifies it with the ancient church of S. Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, which was within the original parish of Manchester. There can, I should think, be little doubt about the truth of this conjecture; it is certainly preferable to Mr. Whitaker's idea of a S. Michael's Church at Aldport, in Manchester,—a church, the very existence of which remains to be proved. Mr. Whitaker adduces the two Manchester fairs to demonstrate the existence of two Manchester churches, and, because neither of these fairs coincides with the Feast of S. Michael, he attempts to shew that Michaelmas day was at one time held in April; the great thing, that he *does* prove, is the length, to which a man will go *θέσιν διαφυλάττων*, in support of a favourite theory.

It is pleasant to think that at any rate there were ten times as many churches as there were castles in this district, and indeed it is possible that, besides these ten, other churches may have existed; but still the parishes between Ribble and Mersey in the eleventh century must have been very much like what South African parishes are now, and, where we have in these days the busy hum of huge towns and overgrown villages without number, in those days there seems to have been nothing but the silence of a vast solitude. Indeed we know that great tracts were uninhabited, for we read of a forest in the Manor of Derby, (the predecessor probably of the extra-parochial district of Croxteth,) two more in connection with some of Uhtred's manors, (one of which is now perhaps represented by Simonswood, which is also extra-parochial,) a fourth at Lathom, two more at Melling and Lydiate, and another at Woolton,—seven in the Derby Hundred alone. In the little Hundred of Newton there was a forest 15 miles long and 9 broad, and another almost as large in Salford Hundred, whilst two are mentioned in each of the Hundreds of Leyland and Blackburn.

The country had indeed been more civilized a short time before than it was at the time of the Domesday survey. "In King "Eadward's time" the six Hundreds were "worth £145 2s. 2d.; "when Roger of Poitou received it from the king, it was worth

"£120"; in the same way the fifteen drenghes of Newton Hundred had been diminished to six; though all this, of course, is as nothing compared with the terrible devastation that had fallen upon Yorkshire, which then included Lancashire north of the Ribble. The accounts that we have of William's harrying of the country in 1069 are graphic enough, but they are outdone by the passionless witness of Domesday, where the significant word "waste" is attached to Yorkshire manors through page after page. To take the Lancashire Hundred of Amounderness as an instance, for it, as I have just said, in those days belonged to Yorkshire; the Survey reckons up 62 manors in that Hundred, which had belonged to Earl Tostig, King Harold's brother, and had afterwards been granted by the Conqueror to Roger of Poitou, and then it quietly adds :—"Sixteen of these have a few people living "in them, but we do not know how many; the rest are waste"! Perhaps the missing drenghes of Newton Hundred, and many another valiant man from the land between Ribble and Mersey, were amongst the large body of Englishmen who made their way to Constantinople, and there, in the service of the eastern Emperors of the House of Komnênos, they not uncommonly had the satisfaction of meeting in open battle the kinsmen of their conquerors, for the Norman invader in the eleventh century found the shores of Epeiros guarded by the axes of Englishmen no less than the hills of Sussex; and the strangely abiding tie, which the Waring (or Varangian) Guard thus formed between England and the New Rome, lasted until the death-throes of the Byzantine empire, when Harold, the son of Godwine at length found a worthy compeer in Constantine Palaiologos.

Under such a ruler as Roger of Poitou the value of the district would rapidly decline still further, and civilisation would go backward, and even Christianity relax a little of its former hold upon the people. So indeed we may gather from the startling fact that the fine for violence against the weaker sex was, between the Ribble and Mersey, only one quarter of what it was in Cheshire, no more, in fact, than the fine imposed on one who wilfully absented himself from the shire-moot; thus, too, in Cheshire

certain offenders paid a double fine if the offence was committed on a Sunday or during a holy season ; but all days were esteemed alike in the wilder district north of the Mersey.

With this rather dreary view of the churchmanship and of the prosperity of our predecessors here in the eleventh century, I must conclude. I have kept you long enough, and must abstain from touching upon further points of interest. But may I ask whether any Liverpool man can prove himself the heir of a certain Æthelmund, of whom Domesday speaks? for, if so, he might lay claim to a property which has considerably increased in value during the last 800 years. "Æthelmund," we are told, "held "Smithdown," *i.e.*, as we have already seen, Liverpool ; "it was "worth 32d." !

RECENT ROMAN DISCOVERIES IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

By the late W. Thompson Watkin.

(Read 10th March, 1887.)

SINCE reading my last paper on this subject (Nov. 13th, 1884), the discoveries of Roman remains in the two counties have not been very extensive, though some of them are of considerable interest; and I now propose to embody information brought to light from MSS., &c., hitherto unpublished, as well as the actual discoveries of the last two years.

LANCASHIRE.

Here a singular fact has first to be noticed. When writing my work on the Roman remains of the county, I stated at p. 238, on the authority of Mr. Hardwick in his *History of Preston*, and various newspaper reports, that in 1840, a hoard of 400 Roman silver coins, *denarii*, had been found near the landmark at Rossall Point, Fleetwood. They were reported by Mr. Hardwick and others to be of the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Severus, and Caracalla, consequently ranging from A.D. 70 to about A.D. 217; and they were said to have been in

the possession of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, at Rossall Hall (being purchased at the sale of his effects by Alderman Brown of Preston), with the exception of about forty, which came into the possession of the late Rev. W. Thornber.

I found out immediately before the publication of my book, that the hoard owned by Alderman Brown was still in the possession of his son, Dr. Brown, but it was too late to give any particulars. After the issue of the work, however, Dr. Brown presented the coins (401 in number) to the Museum at Preston, but very singularly they turn out to be a hoard of an entirely different date, ranging from about A.D. 353 to A.D. 408, and are of the following emperors :—Constantius II., 14; Julianus, 28; Valentinianus I., 15; Valens, 46; Gratianus, 64; Magnus Maximus, 11; Flavius Victor (son of Maximus), 6; Valentinianus II., 8; Theodosius I., 19: Eugenius, 14; Arcadius, 113; Honorius, 52; illegible, 1; fragmentary, 10. This list proves the hoard to be the *latest* in point of date yet found in Lancashire, and they were probably concealed in the first decade of the fifth century, at the time of the abandonment of Britain by the Roman forces. Some of them, especially those of Flavius Victor and Eugenius, are very rare. The number (14) of those of the latter emperor is particularly noticeable.

But the question arises, can this be the hoard described by Mr. Hardwick? In the 6th volume of this Society's *Transactions*, p. 108, Mr. Thornber says, "In the Fleetwood set of coins, "Vespasians were not uncommon." It is hardly possible that both Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Thornber could mistake coins of Constantius II. and his successors for those of Vespasian and Titus, some three centuries earlier; and if not, there can be but one alternative, *i.e.*, that two hoards were found at the same place, one of the Higher, the other of the Lower Empire; unless the hoard presented to the Preston Museum came from some other part of the country.

An urn of the Britanno-Roman period, of rude pottery, has been found, so I am informed, by Mr. Wilkinson, of Burnley, at the upper end of the Swindon valley, in that neighbourhood,

near to where the Roman forts called "Ringstones Camp" and "Twist Castle" (described at pp. 210, 211 of *Roman Lancashire*) exist. It was about 3 feet beneath the surface, and within a rude stone chamber, 18 inches square. The urn contained calcined bones, believed to be those of a mother and child, and a bronze pin, and was covered by a stone, on which lay a deposit of bones and charcoal.

A Roman inscription which refers to the Roman regiment which at one time garrisoned Lancaster, the *Ala Sebusiana*, or second *ala* of the Gauls, has been found during restorations at Cliburn Church, Westmoreland. I exhibit a photograph of the stone, the inscription on which is rather puzzling, and very imperfect, being only a fragment of the original. Sufficient, however, remains to shew that the *Ala Petriana*, together with the *Ala Sebusiana*, restored a bath, &c., which had collapsed from age. We cannot gather the date, there being no clue to it.

CHESHIRE.

Turning now to Cheshire, I will first take Chester itself. In my last paper I announced that Mr. Frederick Bullin, of Chester, who owned the site of the large Roman building discovered in White Friars in 1884, had promised me to pull down a stable on the opposite side of Bolland's Court, with the view of ascertaining whether the Roman building extended in that direction. He was proceeding to do so, intending to erect a building of much greater elevation and proportions, when he was restrained by an injunction obtained in Chancery by a property owner on the opposite side of White Friars, on the ground that it would interfere with his light. Determined, however, to solve the question, Mr. Bullin had excavations made in the floor of the building, into which I had the pleasure of descending, and which proved that not only the Roman building and street extended across the site, but that the church of the destroyed White Friars monastery likewise covered the same ground, the layer of mediæval glazed tiles, which formed its floor, being found to exist above the Roman level, at this side of Bolland's Court as well as

on the other. The plan which I exhibit, and which has been engraved on a small scale for my former paper, shews the results obtained.

Amongst various fragments of tiles found there, was one which bore the name of "IVLIVS," a drawing of which I exhibit. It has probably had two lines of inscription, the upper one naming either the 20th legion or one of its auxiliary corps, the lower one the name of the maker, of which "IVLIVS" formed part. A similar instance occurs at the large Roman station at Maryport in Cumberland. A very singular sculptured stone was found at the depth of seven feet near the same spot, but so much worn that it is almost impossible to make out the figures. Some have thought that they resemble the figure of a snake being thrust through by a sword, the latter implement being held by a human hand and arm. It is only a fragment, but in its present state is 24½ inches wide, and on one side 22½ inches high, being broken diagonally from the base of this side nearly to the top. Its thickness is 1 foot.

The extent of frontage of the building which has been traced is 54 feet, without termination at either end, but its purpose has not yet been ascertained.

On the 10th June, 1886, whilst workmen were engaged in excavating for a new gas-holder on the Roodeye, about 50 yards distant from the river, they found in a bed of river gravel, which was covered by about 20 feet of silt, a number of oaken piles. logs of wood, &c., which seemed to have been the remains of a wooden pier, and amongst them were two human skulls, fragments of "Samian" ware and Upchurch pottery, part of a layer of concrete, "first brass" coins of Vespasian and Titus (with others), and a pig of lead. This latter is 24 inches in length at its base, and upon its upper or inscribed surface 20 inches, in thickness it is 4½ inches, its breadth at the base is 5 inches, and on the inscribed face 3 inches. The inscription is:

IMP. VESP. AVG. V. T. IMP. III. **

The letters are 1½ inches in height, with triangular stops, and the termination of the inscription (marked by asterisks),

which has been effaced by the oxidation of a small "lump" of lead upon it, has no doubt been, as in other inscriptions, cos; probably the o has been made small and placed within the c. Upon the side of the block are the words, DE. CEANGI. With the exception that the word AVG*(usto)* is added in that on the principal face, the two inscriptions are identical with that on the pig of lead now preserved at Eaton Hall, found about a mile from the city in September, 1838, and is of the date A.D. 74, when Vespasian for the fifth time, and Titus for the third time, were Consuls; and the inscriptions read *Imperatore Vespasiano Augusto quinto Tito Imperatore tertio consulibus* and *de Ceangi(s)* respectively; the last one proving that the lead of which it was composed was from the territories of the *Ceangi* or *Cangi*. The weight of the pig is 192lbs. Possibly either the western side of the Roodeye estuary originally extended to the point where the pig was found, or the wooden pier, known to have been carried westwards from near the Watergate into the estuary, extended thus far, though in either case the main channel must have been altered. It is a matter that will cause much discussion.

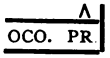
In June, 1885, during excavations in Newgate Street, two fragments of inscribed tiles were found, bearing the termination of inscriptions. One was, —NTO; the other, —ANTO. There can be little doubt but that these are portions of tiles which when entire have borne the usual stamp of the twentieth legion, with the addition of ANTO for *Antoniniana*. In fact, in the second one, part of the V, standing for *Victrix*, is visible ligulate with the A. It is the first intimation we have that the twentieth legion took the title, though many other corps did so. The second legion at Caerleon has expressed it upon its tiles in a still shorter manner, LEG. II. AVG. ANT. being all that is given; and the sixth legion at York was equally concise, SEV. and GOR. standing respectively for *Severiana* and *Gordiana*, after the other titles of the corps.

In June, 1886, the workmen engaged in making a connecting sewer between Black Friars and the intercepting sewer on the Roodeye, after having excavated under the walls at the end of

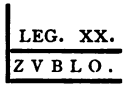
Black Friars, and a little way up that street, found beneath the centre of the roadway, at 13 feet below the present surface, the remains of a Roman Hypocaust. It was opposite the house occupied by Mrs. Blackburne. The plans I exhibit will shew its chief features, but the building could only be partially examined, the trench cut being only 2 feet 6 inches wide. It was, however, satisfactorily ascertained that the external length of the room (for I take it to be only a portion of a villa) was 26 feet, and the internal length 19 feet 8 inches. The breadth was not ascertainable. The walls were 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet thick. Twelve of the pillars were found in position, and the remains of others could be traced. The former were at the semicircular west end of the building, and supported a floor of concrete 6 inches thick, which was 5 feet 3 inches in length, terminating in a square worked edge. I think this had been covered by a tesselated pavement, which has been destroyed, as in the case of other villas, *e.g.*, that at Medbourne, Leicestershire. The floor on which the pillars stood was likewise formed of concrete, and each pillar was composed, first of a base tile 16 inches long, by 10½ inches wide, and 2 inches thick; then seven tiles which formed the shaft, each 8 inches square; above these were two other tiles forming the cap, the lowest being 1 foot square and 1½ inches thick, the upper one 17 inches square and 2 inches thick, and these were covered by large tiles 2 feet square, reaching from pillar to pillar. The pillars were 1 foot 8 inches high, and 14 inches apart.

Near the walls of the building, it was noticed that stone slabs, cut exactly of the same shape and dimensions as the tiles, formed the pillars. Remains of flue tiles were found, but not *in situ*. The distance from the *inside* of the city wall to the semicircular end of this building is 63 feet, and from the outside 68 feet. No Roman work was visible in the city wall when the sewer was cut beneath or through it. The floor of the hypocaust is 21 feet above the level of the Roodeye, and the soil above is entirely "made ground," full of fragments of Roman debris, including fragments of tiles and bones, both animal and human. Several

coins were found, one of silver, and one of Constantine. A fragment of tile found bore the inscription—



which taken in connection with another fragment found some years since at Chester, inscribed



suggests that the reading may be either *Sub Loco Praedii*, or *Sub Loco Privato*, but it is as yet rather premature to pronounce on the subject. It cannot, however, be *Sub Loco Praetorii*, as some of my archæological friends in France have asserted, for the building to which it belonged was outside of the *castrum*, whilst the *praetorium* would be in the centre of the latter. The discovery still further proves what I have frequently asserted, that (unless in late Roman times a *town* wall, and not that of the *castrum*, enclosed this portion of the modern city, as at Lincoln) the western slope of the hill upon which Chester is built was covered by villas and their private cemeteries, which extended to the water's edge, *i.e.*, the modern Roodeye.

Another fact which has only recently been made public, is that, at Eccleston, near Chester, and close to a large mound (or *botontinus*) of the Roman period, there was found at the beginning of this century a hoard of 43 silver *denarii*. They were for a long time in the possession of Mr. G. Cuitt (author of a history of Chester), and were afterwards owned by the late Mr. W. Ayrton, of that city, a well known antiquary. They are still in the possession of his widow; and in August last, by her kindness, I had the pleasure of inspecting them, when I found that the following emperors and empresses were thus represented:— Vespasian 1, Domitian 2, Nerva 1, Trajan 15, Hadrian 6, Sabina 1, Antoninus Pius 7, Faustina (senior) 3, Marcus Aurelius 5, Faustina (junior) 2. As the latest coins are very fresh looking, and little worn, I conclude that they were hidden in the great insurrection in the reign of Commodus, the successor of Marcus Aurelius, who is the latest emperor embraced in the series. I am

glad to say that the revelation of this "find" was the first result of the issue of my *Roman Cheshire*. A second result is also interesting. It arose as follows. At pp. 298-9 of the work I record the existence, from the Foote Gower MSS. in the British Museum, of a large Roman camp at Hulme Wallfield, near Congleton, perfectly visible in 1725, but destroyed by 1744. Mr. Thos. Cooper, late Mayor of Congleton, has given me particulars of a charter to that town (without date, but which by internal evidence must be between 1313 and 1316), by Edw. II., in which "the way which leads from Yeyton (or Eaton) Castle" is mentioned. As there is no record whatever of any mediæval castle existing at Eaton, nor any remains of it, whilst the place is in juxtaposition to what Foote Gower describes as the large Roman camp at Hulme Wallfield, there can, I think, be little doubt, but that they are one and the same. We have many instances of this inversion of terms, *e.g.*, the earthwork (British) in the Broxton Hills is called "Maiden Castle," and the British camp at Bucton is styled "Bucton Castle." The witnesses to this charter include Sir Hugh de Audeley, Richard de Fouleshurst (Sheriff of Cheshire), Sir Symon Tuschet, William de Venables, Richard de Moreton, Randle de Astbury, Richard the Clerk, and others.

From vols. 2014, 2084, and 2111 of the *Harleian MSS.* I have found that in the reign of Charles I. a Roman Hypocaust, evidently belonging to a villa, was discovered in the grounds of Mr. Crewe, of Crewe, near Farndon. It was 12 feet square, and 5 feet beneath the surface. Its pillars seem to have been composed of flue tiles entirely, probably, as in other cases, filled with mortar, and the large tiles of the roof bore the well-known stamp of the twentieth legion (LEG. XX. V.V.) (See *Roman Cheshire*, p. 306.)

Additional evidence as to the existence of a Roman station at *Stockport* has also been forthcoming, by the publication of Dr. Stukeley's Diaries (Surtees' Society's publications, vol. 76, p. 53), where it is said:—"January, 1750-1, Mr. Peel, an officer of "Excise, sent me a coyn of Honorius, taken up on removal of "some rubbish at Stockport on the Mersey, in Cheshire. *Rev.* "A garland, VOT."

In March, 1886, whilst "breaking a clod" in a field, close to "*Peck Mill*," between Alvanley and Dunham-on-the-Hill, a fine gold coin of Nero and a jewelled ring were found. The latter has disappeared, but the former is in the possession of Mr. Humphreys, a resident in the neighbourhood, who recently sent it for my inspection. It has: *Obverse*, Head of the emperor to the right—NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *Reverse*, Jupiter seated to the left, holding a thunderbolt in the right hand, a sceptre in the left, with the legend, IVPPITER CVSTOS. [The two P's in the word Jupiter frequently occur in this type of coin.] The coin is a very well preserved one, and weighs 113 grains, being the same weight as the fine gold *aureus* of Vitellius found at Wigan, now preserved in this Society's cases at the Mayer Museum, Liverpool.

In opening the ground for laying the line of pipes for the new Vyrnwy water supply, at *Eaton*, near Tarporley, fragments of Roman tiles, mortar with the usual pounded tile in it, and a first brass coin of Marcus Aurelius were found, about twelve months since. The coin was sent for my inspection. It is highly patinated, and has: *Obverse*, M. AVR. ANTONINVS. TR. P. COS, head of emperor to right. *Reverse*, VOTA. SOL. DECENN. II., a figure sacrificing at an altar, between the letters S. C. It is in the possession of a Mr. Fotherby, in the neighbourhood. The site has probably been that of a Roman villa, only just touched upon by the excavators.

Lastly, I have again to refer to the ten Roman coins, ranging from the time of Augustus to that of Constantine II., found at *Aston*, near Halton, and described by me at a recent meeting of the Society.

ERRATA.

A careful study of Moreri's great work shews that the writer of "Foreign Quarterings in Lancashire Shields"* has been misled by Dethick, Queen Elizabeth's "Garter King of Arms." Jacquetta's descent from the families named is established, as is the descent from her of the Greys, Egertons, Woodcocks, and Stanleys: but she was not her father's heir, for her brother's son continued the male line of the House of Luxemburg: her descendants, therefore, have no claim to use her achievement. Dethick is also wrong in making the mother of Margaret de Baux an heiress; her name was Suève (not Justine, as stated in the text), and she was the daughter (but not the heir) of Nicholas Orsini, Count of Nola, whose grandmother Anastasia was a granddaughter (and the representative) of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

It might also be added that a tract, published at Augsburg in 1605, and called "Regum Neapolitanorum vita et effigies, "auctore B.G.," which is now in the Bodleian Library, gives the arms of the Norman kings of Sicily as "Argent, two bendlets "checky, Azure and of the field." This has been followed in the engraving, for which the writer desires to take this opportunity of thanking his friend, Mr. W. C. A. Pritt. A. E. P. G.

* *Ante*, page 1.

The Descent of the Mascy

Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massy, co. Chester, *temp.* William the Conqueror, from whom descended **Robert Massy de Tatton,** co. Chester, whose younger son,

Sir Hamon le Massy, was, in right of his wife, "of Rixton." He was E of Cheshire 1332. Wed. 1332-3. A Knight 1347. Dead in 136

2nd wife, Matilda, widow of William de Horton. = **Richard le Masey de Rix** Alive 1414. Wed. 2nd wife 1400.

Hamon le Masey de Rixton. = Elena, daughter and heir of William de Horton. Wed. before 1400. Died 1436.

Peter Mascy, younger so Died 1430.

William Masey of Rixton. = Petronilla, daughter and heir of Rich. Werburton of Burges in Cogeshull. Wed. 1415. Died about 1448.

Richard Mascy. Wed. 1432 Alice, wid. of Sir Ralph Langton, Knt.

John Masc Alive 143

Hamon Masey of Rixton. = Johanna, daughter of Sir Robert Bothe of Dunham Massy, Knt. Wed. 1438. Died 1462.

Hamon Masey of Rixton. = Alice, dau. of Sir John Boteler of Bewsey, Knt. Born .... Wed. 1465. Died 1502.

William Mascy. A priest 1497.

John Masey of Rixto heir to his brother Hamo Wed. 1500. Died 1513.

Two daughters and co-heirs.

William Masey of Rixton. Born = Anne, daughter of Aston, of Aston, 1504. Wed. 1519. Died 1538.

Richard Masey of Rixton. Born 1525. = Anne, daughter of Thurstan Tildesley of Tildesley, Esq. Wed. 1531. Died 1579.

John Masc linsgree

William Masey of Rixton. Born = Dorothy, dau. and heir of Peter Daniell of Over Tabley, Esq. 1552. Wed. 1572. Died 1595.

Richard Masc Died 1623-4

Richard Masey of Rixton. Born 1573. Wed. about 1595. Died 1645. = Anne, dau.

Hamlet Mascy, son and heir apparent. = Dorothy, daughter of Roger Bradshagh of Haigh, Esq. Wed. 1615. Died bef. father 1636.

Thomas Mascy, a soldier. Died unmar'd abroad.

2nd wife, Alice, dau. of Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Lytham, Knt. = **Richard Masey of Rixton,** heir to his grandfather Richard Mascy. Born 1619. Wed. 1st 1640. Died 1667. = 1st wife, Frances, dau. of Francis Plowden of Plowden, co. Salop. Died 1645.

Thomas Mas a priest. Born 1622 Alive 167

Richard Mascy. o.s.p. 1681.

Catherine, a nun.

Hamlet Mascy, son and heir apparent. Born 1641. Wed. 1662. ob.v.p. 1665. = Margaret, dau. and co- of Sir Edw. More of T wall, co. Chester, Ba

Mary Masey, sole child and heir. Born Nov. 1662. Wed. 1681 George Meynell, the younger, of Aldbro' and Dalton, co. York, Esq.; her son **George Meynell** being the "kinsman" to whom Francis Mascy of Rixton left his estates.

2nd wife, Katherine, widow of Robert Dalton, Esq. = **Richard** 1675.

Francis Masey Bequeathed his

s of Rixton and Glasebrook.

Alan de Rixton, lord of Rixton, co. Lancaster, under William Pincerna, *temp.* King John, from whom descended Alan de Rixton, whose eldest daughter and heir,

Escheator = **Katherine de Rixton,** married January, 1332-3, and had for dower the Manor of Rixton and moiety of Glasebroke.

on. Born 1348. Dead 1407. = 1st wife, . . . (Possibly a Warburton.)

John Mascy. Alive 1365.

1. = Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William de Horton.

John Mascy, chaplain. Alive 1448.

Johanna. Wed. in 1413 Sir William Troutbek.

. George Mascy. Alive 1454.

Thomas Mascy, clerk. Rector of Warrington 1444 to 1464.

Elizabeth. Wed. 1423 John Leycester.

Margaret. Wed. 1431 Thomas Hesketh.

Matilda. Wed. John Hyde.

Douce. Wed. 1430 Harre Atherton.

Edward Mascy. Alive 1438.

Hugh Mascy. Alive 1438.

Ellen. Alive 1435.

1, = Anne, dau. of Sir John Bothe of Barton, Knt. She wed. 2ndly Thos. Starkye of Stretton.

n.

Margaret. Wed. bef. 1464 Hen. Risley.

Pernel. Wed. 1462 John Culcheth.

Maude. Unmar'd in 1463.

Alison. Unmar'd in 1463.

Joan. Wed. aft. 1463 John Domville.

Richard Esq.

Hamlet Mascy. Alive 1538.

James Mascy. Became "of Carlton." Alive 1538.

Richard Mascy. Alive 1538.

', of Hol- 1576.

Thomas Mascy. Alive 1538.

Dulcia. Wed. before 1538 Thos. Aston of Glasebrok.

Anna Alive 1533 and 1538.

Mergot. Alive 1533 and 1538.

'. James Mascy. Died 1628-9.

John Mascy. Dead bef. 1615.

Dorothy. Died unmar'd 1605.

Mary. Wed. before 1573 to Rob. Blundell of Ince Blundell.

Jane. Wed. 1590 to Hamlet Bruche.

f . . . Middleton of . . .

William Mascy, a priest. Alive 1578.

Thurstan Mascy. Alive 1578.

William Mascy of Standish. Died before 1641.

Prisca. Died unmar'd 1623.

Elizabeth. Wed. Abraham Langton.

Mary. Wed. 1st Edw. Eccleston, 2nd John Warde.

Anne. Wed. 1637 Richard Eltonhead.

:y, George Mascy. Alive 1662.

William Mascy. Dead 1652.

John and Hamlet. Died inf.

Anne, a nun.

Dorothy. Wed. Gervase Clifton of Westby.

Ellen. a nun.

eir el-

Francis Mascy of Rixton, second son, heir to his brother. Born abt. 1642. Wed. 16... Died 1675. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Wed. 2ndly, 1683, John Blundell of Crosby fam.

Dorothy, a nun in 1664.

Frances, a nun in 1664.

Mascy of Rixton. Born 'ed. 1st 1696. Died 1724. = 1st wife, Jane, dau. of William Fitzherbert of Norbury and Swinnerton, Esq. Died 1704.

Anne. Born 1672. Living 1687. A nun.

of Rixton. Born 1703. Died unmarried 1748. estates to his kinsman, George Meynell of Aldboro'.

THE DESCENT OF THE MASCYS OF RIXTON, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

(FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.)

By Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest.

SOME time ago, whilst searching in the muniment safe at Broughton Hall, in Craven, I came across a schedule, made in 1786, of the deeds then in the possession of Mr. Stephen Tempest of that place. By that schedule I discovered there was, at the date of its making, a consecutive series of deeds relating to the Mascys of Rixton, in Lancashire, dating from their first conection with the Rixtons to the death of the last of the line.

Tempted by the descriptions, I searched for the originals; but they were nowhere to be found amongst the other Tempest papers. Determined, if possible, to trace them, I have succeeded in finding 120 out of some 255, and live in hopes of the others being some day returned to their proper resting place.

In 1837, 135 of the most ancient were lent to Mr. Joseph Francis Tempest, F.S.A., who does not appear to have returned them, as his acknowledgment, giving the numbers, &c., remains in the box in which the other deeds were found. Mr. Joseph Tempest is now dead; but fortunately he made full transcripts of the 135 deeds he borrowed, to which copies, through the

courtesy of his widow, I have had full access; thus, with the exception of about six unimportant ones, which were already missing in 1837, I have been able to go through the whole series.

In addition to the deeds scheduled, I found a bundle of 119 various deeds and papers, relating chiefly to the Mascy property in Warrington; also a number of old leases. From these materials I have extracted the following sketch of the family of "Mascy of Rixton" and their possessions. In referring to the various deeds, I describe those in the Schedule as "R," while those in the miscellaneous bundle are distinguished by "W."

The Village of Rixton in Lancashire, situated near the banks of the Mersey, about five and a half miles E.N.E. of Warrington, anciently provided a surname for a family who, from the time of King John, held largely there under the Pincernas (Butlers) and their successors. *(Testa de Nevil, &c.)*

Hamon de Mascy. 1330.

I. In the reign of Edward III. KATHERINE DE RIXTON, daughter and coheiress of one Alan lord of Rixton, intermarried with HAMON DE MASCY, son of Robert de Mascy of Tatton, descended from Hamon, fourth Baron of Dunham Massey, and thereby founded the family whose pedigree I propose to trace.

The earliest Mascy charter preserved amongst the Tempest records, is one dated at Mere, Saturday, 29th September, A.D. 1330, by which Hamon le Mascy de Tatton (as he describes himself) grants to Gilbert de Leigh, chaplain, all his goods, moveable and immoveable, and his land in the town of Mere (W. 16).

Hamon Mascy's marriage with Katherine de Rixton probably took place between Michaelmas, 1332, and the January following. By an indenture, dated Monday, the Vigil of St. Michael, A.D. 1332, Alan de Rixton enfeoffed "Robert fil. Alan de Rixton," of all his manor of Rixton, a moiety of the manor of Glasebroc, with certain homages, services, and the reversion of a messuage

and land in Rixton (held for life by Robert de Moston), rendering yearly to Alan and his heirs 200li in silver (R. 55).

By an indenture of fine, dated at Westminster, in the Octave of St. Michael in the same year, Alan de Rixton settles and entails his manor of Rixton, the moiety of Glasebrok, the reversion of the premises held by Robert de Moston, with the services and homages of Alan de le Hagh, William Malotesone (elsewhere called fil. Matilde), and Margaret, daughter of Henry Betokson (elsewhere called fil. Beatrice), all which he had previously granted to Robert fil. Alan de Rixton, on himself and his male heirs, on failure of whom, on his daughters Katherine, Sibilla, Elizabeth, Emma, Matilda, Margaret, and Agnes, and on their heirs male in succession. In default, on Richard de Rixton and his heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alan de Rixton (R. 56). This fine of settlement I take to have been made prior to the marriage between Hamon le Mascy with Alan's daughter. By Monday after St. Hillary, 6 Edward III (18th January, 1332-3), they were man and wife; as the wording of the following deed shews, by which Alan de Rixton grants to Hamon de Mascy de Tatton and Katherine "my daughter his wife," the mediety of the manor of Glasebrok, with the services of William fil. Matilda de Glasebrok and of Margaret, daughter of Henry Betoccessone To be held by Hamon and Katherine his wife and their heirs male, of Alan and his heirs, rendering a Rose at Midsummer, and doing the customary service to the lord of the fee. The witnesses to this deed are Richard Wolston, Richard Brege (Bruche), Richard de Rixton, and Robert de Moston. The seal is of red wax, and has on a shield *A bend charged with three covered cups*, circumscribed "SIG : ALANI DE RIXTON." (R. 57.)

There appear to have been some further arrangements between Hamon and his father-in-law; for an Indenture, in old French, of 18th January, 1332-3, witnesses (apparently to qualify the grant or to explain its uses), that an agreement had been entered into between Alayn de Rixton and Hamon le fitz Robert de Massey de Tatton, that Hamon should take to wife Katherine, daughter

of the said Alayn, and that on the solemnization of the marriage Hamon should pay Alan £40, in consideration of which Hamon leases to Alan for five years at a rent of four marks yearly, the moiety of Glasebrok manor, which had just been granted to him and his wife. Further arrangements are agreed on, in case Alan should have male issue surviving, as to the payment of a portion to Katherine in lieu of the moiety of Glasebrok, which she was only to inherit on failure of her father's male heirs. This is attested by the same witnesses, and in addition by Robert de Sonkey and Richard de Martinescroft. (R. 60.) The arrangements do not seem to have been quite satisfactory, for on 17th February, 7 Edward III, Alan confirms the grant of the moiety of Glasebrok to his daughter Katherine and her husband Hamon, son of Robert le Massy de Tatton, but instead of the Rose at Midsummer, they are to pay six shillings and eightpence yearly to Alan for his life (R. 58); Hamon on the same day confirming the lease of the moiety for five years to his father-in-law Alan de Rixton. (R. 57b.)

In addition to Katherine and her six sisters, Alan de Rixton had a son Alan, who died without issue. An Indenture made 24th May, 7 Edward III, between Alayn de Rixton and John le fitz Richard de Radeclif, witnesses that the said John, Margery "le Dame de Bury," Richard son of William de Radecliff, Richard son of Richard le Redych, Thomas del Dene de Makerfeld, Thomas del Bury de Hinderlegh, William de Lynaker de Hinderlegh, Elys Huddeson, and Thomas son of Richard are bound to Alan in forty marks. Alan now agrees that if Elizabeth, who was wife of "Alan le fitz le dit Alayn," will not enter, nor claim during her life the moiety of the manor of Glazebrook, or its appurtenances, which Alan the son had of the said Alan the father, nor disturb Hamon de Mascy de Tatton and Katherine his wife, nor their heirs, in the said moiety, he, Alan, will annul the bond for the forty marks; John son of Richard de Radecliff undertaking that if Elizabeth does so disturb, he and his heirs shall be responsible; binding himself to Hamon and Katherine de Mascy to make good and restore any such intrusion. (R. 59.)

On 6th October, 1341, Hamon, son of Robert Mascy of Tatton, with others, entered into a recognizance to Henry de Ferrars, and John de Pirye, of 110 marks yearly, for the farm of the Manor of Frodsham, to be held by them for sixteen years. (*36th Report Dep. Keeper Public Rec.*, p. 463.) Sir Peter Leycester states that the Hamon le Mascy who was Escheator of Cheshire 6 Edward III, was the husband of Katherine de Rixton, and that in 1342 he represented Oliver de Ingham (the purchaser of the reversion of Dunham Massy) in a suit. (Ormerod's *Hist. Cheshire*, New Ed., vol. 1, p. 522.) If Leycester is correct in this assertion, the affidavit made by Richard de Chorlton in 1375 points to Hamon's father, Robert Mascy of Tatton, being a son of Hamon Mascy sixth Baron of Dunham Massy, and not as represented in the *History of Cheshire* a grandson of Hamon, the fourth baron. De Chorlton swears that forty years before (1335), Sir Hamon de Mascy. Knt., Lord of Dunham Massy, was at Kelsale, and died there in his presence, "and that his son Hamon "took the seal of his deceased father" and conveyed it across the sea to Burdecos [Bordeaux ?], and in the presence of him, the said Richard, gave it to Sir Oliver de Ingham, Knt., &c. (*Harl. MSS.*, cod. 2038, fol 23B.) It is also stated that in 1347 he was described as knight. Sir Hamon died about 1360, as amongst the fines paid to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in the tenth year of his dukedom, was one for a recognizance of a debt of eighty marks by Katherine, widow of Hamo le Mascy, chiv^{r}, to Thomas del Bothe. (*32nd Report Dep. Keeper P.R.*, p. 340.) This also proves that Katherine de Rixton outlived her husband.

Richard le Mascy. 1384.

II. RICHARD LE MASCY DE RIXTON, who appears to have been the son of the above-named Sir Hamon, as we find him in possession of Rixton manor in 1384, gave evidence in the "Scrope and Grosvenor" controversy, and was then declared to be aged thirty-eight years and more in October, 1386. He would, therefore, be born about 1348. As Sir Hamon was married

in 1332, there were possibly older children, of whom perhaps John le Mascy, living in 1364, was one, to whom on the Tuesday before St. Laurence the Martyr, 38 Edward III, Isabella, the widow of Alan de Rixton, granted all her lands, tenements, rents, services, and free tenancies in Rixton and Glazebrook, with the lands and tenements (held of her in the same place by Roger Banastre) To be held by him for her life, rendering to her yearly nine marks in silver, and performing all customary services to the lord of the fee. The seal is of green wax, and bears a shield, *Quarterly, first and fourth a mullet, second and third lozengy, over all a fess*, circumscribed "SIGILL : JOHIS LE MASCI." (R. 66.) On the 11th March, 1385, a certain John Mascy had letters of protection on his going to Spain in the retinue of John, Duke of Castile.

Who Isabella de Rixton, the widow, was, I have not discovered, unless she and the Elizabeth de Rixton named in the deed with the Radcliffs, 24th May, 7 Edward III (R. 59), are the same.

Richard le Mascy was "of Rixton" in the 6th year of Richard II, as he then granted to Henry de Rixton and Alexander de Lynalis, in fee, his manor of Rixton and moiety of Glasebrok (R. 77). From the evidence Richard le Mascy gave as to Sir Robert Grosvenor's right to the "Bend Or," we gather that he had fought under the banner of the illustrious Edward III; and probably the occasion of which he speaks, when he noticed Grosvenor bear the debated coat of arms, was on his first introduction to camp life, at the time when the king sailed from Sandwich for France, the 28th October, 1359, accompanied by eleven hundred transports, and the most numerous and best appointed army which had been raised in England for more than a century. He would either be in the train of Sir William Boteler, his superior lord of Rixton, or in that of John, Duke of Lancaster, whose tenant he also was, under the Halton Fee. I am inclined to suppose the latter; for on 26th August, 48 Edward III, the Black Prince, as Earl of Chester, gave letters of protection to "Richard de Mascy de Rixton" on his going into

North Wales for the defence of "Beaumarreys Castle" (*38th Report Dep. Keeper P. R.*, p. 70); and we know from the various orders printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, that the Duke of Lancaster had, at different times, just previous to this date, been enjoined to fortify his castles in Wales.

There appears to have been some connection between the Mascys and the Warburtons at this date, for on the 17th June, 5 Richard II, Geoffrey fil. Hugh de Werburton grants to William de Werburton de Sutton the land and premises in Rixton and Glasebroc, which he had of the feoffment and gift of William de Rixton. The witnesses to this deed being William de Athirton, chiv^r^, Thomas Gerard, Alan de Rixton, John de Rixton, and Alexander de Lynalis. The seal has on a shield between the letters H. W., *two lions passant.* (R 75.) William de Werburton de Sutton, on the Monday before St. John the Baptist, 8 Richard II, granted these same lands, &c., to Gilbert de Rixton and Thomas fil. Geoffrey de Werburton, Knt. senior, sealing the charter with a shield bearing *Two chevrons and a canton*, circumscribed SIGIL : WILLI : DE WERBURTON (R. 74), and on the 9th July, 8 Richard II, these two last named Released to Richard Massi de Rixton all claim to the same lands, which they had of the feoffment of William de Werburton de Sutton, in Rixton and Glasebrok. Of the two seals attached to the Release, one is plain and the other has a shield bearing *On a chief a trefoil slipped, impaled with a bend*, circumscribed THOMAS WARBIRTON (R. 80.) The same day, William de Werburton de Sutton also gives a Release to Richard Massy de Rixton of the same lands in Rixton and Glasebrok, which he had of the feoffment of Geoffrey fil. Hugh de Werburton. The seal bears a similar shield of arms to that attached to No. R. 80, only the legend around is SIGILL : WILLI : DE WERBIRTON. (R. 81.) Possibly these releases, &c., were consequent on the death of an elder brother of Richard Mascy, or perhaps on his marriage.

In December, 1384, Richard le Mascy de Rixton enfeoffed John del Wyche, chaplain, Richard de Boseley, John de Hale, and Gylowe le French, of all his lands and tenements in Rixton

and Glasebrok "que quondam fuerint Willi' de Rixton que et "quas habui ex demissione et feoffamento Willi'. fil. Mathi' de "Rixton." To have and to hold the same to the said John, Richard, John, and Gylowe, &c. Witnessed by . . . . de Rixton, Gilbert del Bruche, Nicholas de Rixton, and Thomas Sonky. The seal bears a shield, *Quarterly, in the first and fourth quarters a mullet*, circumscribed SIGILLUM HAMONIS DE MASSY. (R. 82.) William de Rixton released to Richard le Mascy de Rixton in July, 8 Richard II, his claim to these premises in Rixton and Glasebrok, which his father Matthew de Rixton had of the feoffment of Hugh le Strong, chaplain, (R. 83) and at the same time Hugh le Strong releases the same to Richard le Mascy, describing the premises as held of the feoffment of Henry de Rixton and Alexander de Lynalis, (R. 78) they being the two trustees to whom Richard le Mascy had in 1382 granted his manor of Rixton and moiety of Glasebrok.

I have thought it possible that Richard Mascy's first wife was a Warburton, though I find no such marriage suggested in any of the Warburton pedigrees that I have seen; for, besides the transactions I have already quoted between the Warburtons and Mascys, which seem to point to some relationship, Richard's grandson, William Mascy, had to obtain a dispensation for his marriage with Petronilla Warburton, as they were related in the fourth degree.

In Mr. Beamont's *Records of the Honour of Halton*, mention is made that, when, in 1385, John Duke of Lancaster, Baron of Halton, set out for Spain to claim his throne of Castile and Léon, a Richard Mascy, one of his tenants of Halton, who engaged to accompany him, drew back and refused to go. This Richard Mascy was of Rixton, and he was doubtless not allowed to evade his foreign service without the finding of substitutes. By two receipts preserved amongst the Rixton deeds I gather that Thomas de Torbek de Melling and William Oredebury were these substitutes. By one receipt, dated at Weryngton, Wednesday before St. Matthias the Apostle, 13 Richard II,

Johanna, widow of Thomas de Torbok de Mellyng, his executrix, acknowledges she has received from Richard le Massy de Rixton, "omes denar. p'dco Thom debit. p vadiis suis cũ Johe Rege "Castell. Duc. Lanc. in ultio viagio suo in Spannia." (R 84.) A similar acquittance was given by William le Spencer, chaplain, and Agnes, wife of William Oredebery, the Saturday after St. Valentine's day, 13 Richard II. (W. 35.) Perhaps it was in connection with this voyage that the Duke of Lancaster had retained Richard Mascy and promised him "dys livres de la "monoye d'engletre p an." for life. (*Duchy of Lanc. Reg.*, fo. 116.)

It may not be uninteresting to record the names of the tenants under the Rixton manor, taken from an old Court Roll, dated Tuesday, the feast of St. Martin, 1 Henry IV, namely:—Richard le Smyth, Richard le Shepherd, Robert de Fexley, Robert de Woley, Gillowe le Frencheman, John Smolte, Henry de Cophull, Laurence del Grome, Felix de Rycrofte, Henry Page, John le Baker, Adam de Torbok, Thomas de Torbok (could these be the sons of the Thomas who accompanied the King of Castile to Spain in 1385?) John Assheton, William le Smyth, John fil. Hugh, Richard de Werburton, Richard Webster, Margaret wife of Dakyn, and Cecil le Gardener. (R. 23.)

In June, 1395, Sir John le Botiler, Knt., granted to Sir John de la Pulle, Knt., Peter Dutton, Peter de Legh, and Richard le Mascy de Rixton, the Tolls in the town of Warrington with all appurtenances, for which they were to render a grain of pepper yearly at Midsummer's Day for five years; and after this term was completed, a hundred pounds in silver, or forfeit the lease. (W. 37.) This grant may have had some connection with the recognizance for £200 into which the same four entered the 26th March, 1395, to Margaret, widow of Sir Laurence de Dutton, Knt., and Hugh, son of Edmund de Dutton. This Sir Laurence de Dutton had no children, his heir being his nephew Edmund de Dutton, whose mother was Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Boteler.

In 1395, the Rixton Mascys owned land in Cheshire; for on the 24th August, 19 Richard II., John del Wyche, chaplain, granted

back to Richard le Mascy de Rixton, the manor of Rixton, with all premises and appurtenances there, and in Glasebrok, co. Lancaster; and also all the lands and tenements in Bowdon and Rostherne, co. Chester, which the said John had received of the feoffment of the said Richard. The witnesses to this deed being Sir John le Botiler, Knt., Sir John de la Pulle, Knt., Peter Dutton, Peter Legh, and John Leycester. (R. 85.) The date of the grant to John del Wyche being December, 1384. Probably the possessions in Bowdon and Rostherne had descended from the Mascys of Tatton, who owned land in these two townships.

In January, 1396-7, Richard le Mascy de Rixton was one of the sureties for Robert de Holden when the King leased to him, during the minority of the heir of Thomas de Boydell, the passage of the Bridge of Warrington, with the fishery called "Lacheford-"yorde." (Appendix ii, 36*th Report Dep. Keeper P.R.*, p. 237.)

Whoever might have been Richard Mascy's first wife, he appears to have married a second one named Matilda, living 1400, as he names her in a deed of that date, of which the following is a copy:—"Ego Ricardus Massie de Rixton dedi Petro filio meo "omnes terras, &c., in Bowdon, Knottesford, Yarwood, Horton, "et le Hogh cum pertinentiis Habendum et tenendum sibi "et heredibus sub condicionibus subsequentibus, &c., quod quan-"docunque Hamo le Massy filius meus et Elena uxor ejus fecerunt "predictum Petrum et Margaretam uxorem suam ita securos tota "vita sua de medietate manerii de Horton, predictis Hamoni "et Elene post mortem Matildis uxoris mee, de hereditate Will-"elmi de Horton patris predictorum Elene et Margarete cujus "heredes ipse sunt, &c., tunc bene licebit, &c. Dat. anno "1 Henry IV." This transcript was made by Dodsworth the 24th July, 1634, from the original deed in the collection of John Bothe, of Twemlowe, co. Chester; it had attached to it three seals, the centre one having the inscription, S. HAMONIS DE MASCY, encircling a shield bearing the arms, *Quarterly, in the first quarter a mullet.* The other two seals bore the arms only. (*Dodsworth MSS. Bodl. Lib.*, vol. 41, fol. 91.)

In the 39th volume of the Dodsworth MSS., at folio 152, is a very confused and erroneous pedigree of the Mascys of Rixton, which makes Richard Mascy marry Matilda, who, 17 Richard II, was the widow of William de Horton; and further represents Mascy's two sons, Hamon and Peter, to be by her, giving them for wives her two daughters by William de Horton—in other words, marries them to their uterine sisters, which must be a mistake. Either Horton's daughters were by a first wife, or Mascy's sons were by a former marriage: the latter is the most probable if Matilda was William de Horton's widow as late as 1394. (*Dodsw. MSS.* 39, fol. 152.)

Probably this Matilda was sister or aunt to John de Oulton who died in October, 1397. On the 6th October, 1403: "Hamo "filius Ričī le Massy de Rixton et Matildis de Oulton, heredes "Johis de Oulton nuper defuncti," of the diocese of Lichfield, appoint proctors to act on their behalf in certain causes and actions, (R. 89,) which doubtless was the lawsuit by which they attempted to prove John de Oulton's marriage with Pelerine Cradock invalid, and her daughters illegitimate. (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 190.) In case these daughters had been proved illegitimate, Matilda, as sister or aunt of John de Oulton, would have been heir to his property. (The question is, what connection had Hamon, son of Richard le Mascy de Rixton, with her affairs, unless she was some relation.)

Richard Mascy died between 1406 (W. 38) and 1407 (R. 91). His wife, Matilda, survived him, for we find on the 24th December, 1414, John and Robert, the sons of Sir Richard de Winnington, Knt., with others, bound over to keep the peace towards Matilda, widow of Richard le Mascy de Rixton. (Appendix ii, *37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.*, p. 801.)

Richard Mascy left two sons, namely Hamon (who succeeded to the family estates) and Peter. In a Mascy of Rixton pedigree, compiled by Mr. William Beamont, and now deposited in the Warrington Museum, Richard is stated to have had also two other sons, John, and Thomas the Rector of Warrington. Of

John, it is stated that he was feoffee of his sister Johanna, and a trustee, with Roger Holme and others, of the Troutbeck estates, 18th August, 22 Henry VI, 1444. From the Chester Recognizance Rolls we learn that this John Mascy, the trustee, was a chaplain, to whom with Roger Holme, parson of Astbury Church, and others, was granted premises in Parva-Cristelton, Ledesham, Wodechirche, and Chester, by William Troutbeck, as early as 20th March, 1440-1. (Appendix ii, part 2, *37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.*, p. 719.) And again, by a deed dated 23rd September, 1444, John Mascy, chaplain, and others, were to act as trustees and to find, after the decease of William Troutbeck and Joan his wife, a fit and proper Chaplain to celebrate divine service for the soul of the said William in the Church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, in Chester, in a chapel called "La Trinite Chapell," built by William and Joan, and to pay to the chaplain for so doing £5 : 6 : 8 yearly. (*Ibid.* 720.) Probably to this John was granted, 3rd February, 1448-9, the custody of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist outside Chester (*Ibid.* 523); and whom, the 15th of June, 1472, Henry Glazebrook and Peter Dutton were bound over not to molest. (*Ibid.* 305.) A John Mascy was rector of Sefton Church, in October, 1489. (*Ibid.* 456.) I can nowhere discover that John Mascy the chaplain is called "brother" of Johanna Troutbeck, neither have I come across his name amongst the Mascy papers; but I see no reason why he should not have been a son of Richard.

Thomas Mascy, the Rector of Warrington from 1448 to 1464, was not the son, but the grandson of Richard Mascy, as I hope to prove hereafter.

Richard's son, Peter Mascy, married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William de Horton, as mentioned in the deed quoted from the Dodsworth MSS. On the Thursday after Easter, 7 Henry IV. (1406), Peter le Mascy enfeoffed Richard le More vicar of Bowdon Church, Cheshire, William le Spencer, chaplain, and John le Baker, of all the lands, tenements, rents, and services, &c., in Knodesford, co. Chester, which he had of the

gift of Richard le Mascy his father. The charter is attested by Richard le Mascy de Rixton (his father), Hamon le Mascy (his brother), Hugh de Nedham, John Bowden, and Henry Deynall. The seal, of which only the lower portion remains, shows the arms on a shield to have been *Quarterly, but no charge appears on either the third or fourth quarters*, which are entire. (W. 38.)

Peter witnessed a deed of his brother Hamon in 1407; and in 1409 was appointed attorney by Richard del More, vicar of Bowdon, and Richard le Westhend to deliver seizin to Hamon le Mascy of premises in Rixton and Glazebrok, of which Hamon had previously enfeoffed them. (R. 92.)

In December, 1414, John and Robert Winnington were bound over in a recognizance of £100 to keep the peace towards Peter de Mascy (*Recog. Rolls of Chester*), which was doubtless necessary, owing to the dispute as to common of pasture in Horton and Hartford, which some years later caused Sir Thomas Grosvenor and Randle Mainwaring to act as arbitrators between the Mascys and Winningtons. (*Arley Deeds.*) On the 16th July, 1414, Peter le Mascy, is called "of Horton," when acting as surety for Nicholas de Poulton, a fellow monk of Richard, Abbot of Dieulacre. (Append. ii, part 2, *37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.* p. 596.) He acted as arbitrator in August and September in the same year, between John de Kingsley de Nantwich and Sir William de Brereton, Knt. (*Ibid.* p. 430.) Probably this is the Peter de Mascy who, the 11th June, 1416, was appointed serjeant-at-law in the counties of Chester and Flint, with a salary of five marks yearly, during pleasure. (*31st and 37th Reports Dep. Keep. P. R.*) In January, 1417-18, he acted as arbitrator between Sir Thomas Grosvenor and Randle Mainwaring, and the same year was a surety with Robert de Mere and others for Roger de Venables, parson of Rousthestorn. In September, 6 Henry V, he was one of the Justices appointed to hold an Assize at Middlewich. (*31st Report Dep. Keeper P. R.* p. 249.)

In February, 1421-2, Peter le Mascy and John Dedewood obtain the custody of the lands, and marriage of Thomas, son

and heir of Christopher de Hogh; the same Thomas de Hogh having livery of his lands, 28th December, 1425 (Appendix ii. part 2, 37*th Rep. Dep. Keep. P. R*, p. 516). This Thomas de Hogh was of Leighton and Thornton, co. Chester, and married Margery Davenport.

According to one of the Arley charters, Peter Mascy, or as he is called in the deed, "Piers", with his wife Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of William de Horton, had some dispute, touching common of pasture in Horton and Hartford, with Sir Richard Wynnington and his sons Robert and John; in which dispute Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Knt., Randle Mainwaring, Robert del Mere, and others acted as arbitrators, 23rd December, 1427. (*Arley Charters*, p. 20.)

The writ "Diem clausit extremum," on the death of Peter le Mascy, is dated 24th April, 1430 (Appendix ii. part 2, 37*th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.* p. 518). It is possible he may have married a second wife, Ellen, who took a second husband; for in 13 Henry VI, Ellen, wife of John de Par, late wife of Peter le Mascy, claimed dower, out of twelve messuages in Hertford and Northwich, of Isabel, the daughter of the said Peter. (*29th Report Dep. Keeper P. R.*, p. 82.) According to the Par pedigrees, this Ellen was the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Radcliffe of Backford. Of this daughter, Isabel Mascy, I can find no further trace. Peter Mascy's daughter and heir, or co-heir, Matilda, married, 35 Henry VI, Sir Richard Aston of Aston, and had issue. (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 723.)

Mr. Beamont, in the pedigree already-mentioned, gives Richard le Mascy of Rixton three daughters, namely, Katherine, the wife of William Chisnall, alive 5 Richard II; Sarah, wife of John Mascy of Grafton; and Johanna, wife of William Troutbeck. Of these alliances I can find no trace in the deeds of this date, excepting that of Troutbeck. No marriage between the Mascys of Rixton and those of Grafton appears in any of the published pedigrees of the Mascys of Grafton, and the John Mascy who about this date, 16 Henry VI, was "of Grafton," became so in right of his wife Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of

William de Grafton. (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, new edition, vol. ii. p. 704.)

In Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 739, I find that a William Mascy of Sirescote, co. Stafford, grandson to William Mascy of Swanley, co. Chester, had an only daughter and heir, Katherine, who married, 39 Edward III, William de Chisenhall of Chisenhale, co. Lancaster; perhaps it is this match which has been taken as belonging to the Rixton Mascys.

The marriage of Johanna Mascy, in the Troutbeck pedigree in *Ormerod* described as "de Rixton", with William Troutbeck, esquire, must have taken place not later than 1412, as at the taking of her *Inq. p. m.*, 31 Henry VI, 1453, her son and heir, John Troutbeck, was found to be aged 40 years and upwards (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 39). In 1435 William Troutbeck acted with others as trustee for the Mascys (W. 45), which points to a relationship. Possibly this Joan was the one described as wife of William Troutbeck, to whom, 9th March, 1439-40, an annuity of £20 was granted during pleasure, in consideration of the services rendered by her to the king's mother. (Appendix ii. part 2, *37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.* p. 719.) The writ "diem clausit extremum" on her death is dated the 9th December, 1452. (*Ibid.* p. 720.)

Hamon Mascy. 1407.

III.—HAMON, son and heir of Richard le Mascy de Rixton, succeeded his father in the Rixton estates, and the Thursday after St. Martin's in Winter, 9 Hen. IV, received from the Trustees, John del Wyche, chaplain, Richard le Boseley, John Hale, and Gylowe le French, all the lands, tenements, &c., in Rixton and Glasebrook, which they had received of the feoffment of Richard le Mascy de Rixton, by his charter dated December, 1384. The witnesses to this surrender are Peter le Mascy, John le Baker, and William le Spencer, chaplain. (R. 91.) By a deed, dated 11th August, 1419, it appears that Hamon le Mascy de Rixton had execution on all the messuages, lands, &c., belonging to Robert le Mascy de Hale in Ordwyck and Hale, co. Chester, by force of a

recognizance made by Robert for £100. In consideration, however, of Robert paying annually to Hamon, at Bowdon Church, twenty shillings in silver during the lifetime of Peleryne, wife of the same Robert, Hamon demises the premises to Robert for life. (W. 40.) This Peleryne was the widow of John de Oulton, whose marriage was disputed, as already mentioned, in 1403, by this same Hamon Mascy and Matilda de Oulton. Could the debt be in any way connected with this suit?

In 1426, Hamon added to his possessions in Rixton by purchasing land and premises of Richard le Smyth. (R. 96 and 97.) He married, before 1400, Ellen, daughter and co-heir of William de Horton. On the 23rd December, 1427, he and his wife Ellen were parties to a dispute with the Wynningtons as to the common of pasture in Horton and Hertford; Ellen his wife, with her sister Margaret, the wife of Peter Mascy, being described as daughters and co-heirs of William de Horton. (*Arley Charters*, page 20). The Mascys of succeeding generations have always quartered *Argent, a squirrel sejant, Gules*, as the arms of de Horton, which leads one to conclude she was the mother of Hamon's children.

Hamon was one of the executors to the will of Richard Werburton, Sheriff of Cheshire 1424 to 1428 (W. 44), and on the 12th August, 13 Henry VI, we find that Hamo le Mascy de Rixton, with William le Mascy de Rixton, Richard le Mascy de Rixton, and John Holcroft, became sureties for Cecilia, widow of Sir Ralph de Radcliffe, Knt. (who died in March, 11 Henry VI), the same Cecilia being indicted for felony. (*33rd Report Dep. Keeper R. O.*, page 35.) Was this Cecilia related to the Rixton Mascys, as three of them became answerable for her appearance? She was the widow of William de Venables, Baron of Kinderton; and Sir Ralph de Radcliffe paid a fine of 50 marks for marrying her without license.

Hamon Mascy had, besides his eldest son and successor William, four other sons and four daughters.

Richard Mascy, the second son, was granted by his father on 10th January, 14 Henry VI (1436), for life, a mediety of his lands

in Cheshire, which grant Richard's brother William Mascy confirmed, 20th January, 1436. (R. 101.) This Richard acted as trustee for his nephew Hamon Mascy in 1453 (R. 95 and R. 103), and with his brother Thomas, the parson of Warrington, and others in 1454. (W. 52.) He apparently married Alice, widow of Sir Ralph Langton, Knt. By the Duchy of Lancaster Calendar of Chancery Rolls it is shown that James de Langton, parson of Wigan, and Henry de Kighley were bound in a recognizance to Alice, widow of Sir Ralph de Langton, Knt., to assign her reasonable dower from her late husband's lands; but the recognizance was cancelled the 10th September, 10 Henry VI, by order, Richard le Mascy, the husband of the aforesaid Alice, appearing personally before William Troutbeck, Chancellor of the County Palatine. The same day, Hamon le Mascy of Rixton (father of Richard the husband), Richard Sherburne (who married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Langton of Newton), and Nicholas Botiler of Raweclyf, bound themselves for the payment of Alice's dower. (*33rd Report Dep. Keeper R. O.*, page 40.) I conclude she was the widow of Sir Ralph Langton of Newton, who died 9 Henry VI; though Baines gives him to wife Johanna, the daughter and co-heir of William Bolderston. (*Baines' Hist. Lanc.*, vol. iii, p. 642.) She died in 1439, the writ, "diem "clausit extremum," after her death, being dated 16th August, 17 Henry VI. This Richard had a son, William, living 5th March, 1437-8, when he was commissioned, with William Mascy of Rixton and others, to arrest William Venables late of Ridley. (*37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.*, part 2, app. ii, page 762.) In 1452 we find this Richard, when acting as trustee for his nephew, Hamon Mascy of Rixton, sealing with a *squirrel sejant*, the inscription round his seal being "RIC: MASSY." (R. 95.)

To John Mascy, son of Hamon, his father, on 10th January, 14 Henry VI, granted 2 messuages, 2 barns, 48 acres of land, and 2 acres of pasture, with appurtenances (in the tenure of Hugh Wylme and John Wylkynson) in Rixton, for life; the witnesses to the deed being John de Leycester, William del Bruche, and Ralph de Swettenham. (R. 100.)

George Mascy, another son of Hamon, was, on 9th of January, 14 Henry VI, granted by his father a mediety of his lands in Cheshire for life; which grant George's brother, William Mascy, confirmed the 19th January in the same year. (W. 46.) In August, 1435, we find this George Mascy taking part with his brother William in the family feud with the Carringtons, and in a recognizance of that date he is described as "yeoman." George acted as trustee for his nephew Hamon Mascy, 32 Henry VI, and also 17 Edward IV. (W. 52 and W. 63.) He is stated to have married Katherine, daughter and heir of Oliver Barton of Barton, co. Chester, and left a daughter and heir Petronilla, who became the wife of Edmund Lathum, and was the mother of George Lathum of Irlam. (*St. George's Visitation of Lancashire*, 1613.)

The other son of Hamon and Ellen Mascy was Thomas. He is described, in the various deeds to which he was either a party or a witness, as "clerk," "rector," or "parson of Warrington "Church," and also, which proves his identity most clearly, as brother to the Richard Mascy who is designated "son of "Hamon."

In November, 31 Henry VI (1452), Thomas Mascy, parson of Warrington Church, with his brother, "Ricardus filius "Hamonis Mascy," and other trustees, released to Hamon Mascy de Rixton, the then owner of Rixton, all the manors and lands in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, which they held by the grant of William Mascy de Rixton (Hamon's father). (R. 95.) And the 24th May following, 31 Henry VI (1453), Thomas, with others, was enfeoffed by his nephew, the same Hamon, of all his lands, &c., in the before-named counties. (R. 103.) He also acted as trustee in 1454. (W. 52.) The seal with which this Thomas Mascy sealed, displays a *pelican in its piety*, circumscribed "THOMAS MASCY." (R. 95.) On 27th September, 1461, he and his brother Richard, and two of the other trustees surrender, at the request of their nephew, Hamon Mascy, to Master John Bothe, clerk, Sir William Bothe, Knt., and James Hall, clerk, the manors and lands in Rixton which they had held

by his grant in 31 Henry VI. (R. 108.) Thomas Mascy was Rector of Warrington in 1452, and died before 4th July, 1464. (R. 95, and Beamont's *Warrington Church Notes.*)

As to Hamon Mascy's daughters, Sir Peter Leycester states that his ancestor, John Leycester, married, 10 Henry V (1422), Elizabeth, a daughter of Hamon Mascy of Rixton. John Leycester acted as witness to several deeds about this date for the Mascys, and took part with them in their quarrel with the Carringtons in 1434. In December, 1432, Hamo le Mascy of Rixton, John de Legh del Rigges, William son of Hamo le Mascy, and Randal de Swetenham, are bound in a recognizance for £46 13s. 4d. to John de Leycester, Robert de Leycester de Modburley, Randal de Mainwaring, and two others. (*Chester Recog. Rolls.*) This may have had some connection with Elizabeth Leycester's marriage portion.

Margaret, another daughter of Hamon, married, about 1431, Thomas, second son of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, Knt. Thomas Hesketh died the 8th October, 1463, when it was found that his son and heir, Robert, was then aged thirty-one years. (Playfair's *Baronetage*, and Croston's *Lancashire County Families.*)

According to the "Hyde of Norbury" pedigree, John Hyde, who died 1460, married, for his first wife, Matilda, daughter of Hamon Mascy of Rixton. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. iii, p. 810.) We find John Hyde siding with the Mascys in 1434 and 1435 against the Carringtons.

As to Hamon's other daughter, Douce, there is no doubt; for her marriage contract is preserved, dated Wednesday next before the Ascension, 8 Henry VI (1430). By this indenture it is agreed "bytwene Hamonet Massy of Rixton of the one parte, "and Harre, son and heire to Nicholas of Athirton, on tother "parte: . . . that Harre shall wed Douce, doghter of the said "Hamonet, bytwene the date of this indenture and missomer "next suying." In consideration of which marriage, Hamon undertakes to pay Harry Athirton 100 marks, namely, forty marks the day of the espousals, ten at Martinmas next ensuing after the date of these presents, ten at Midsummer following, and so on,

each Martinmas and Midsummer ten marks, until the one hundred are fully paid. Harry on his part undertakes that if Douce dies within six years after the espousals without issue, he will repay to Hamon sixty marks within two years of Douce's death. (R. 105.)

Hamon Mascy died 1436, the writ "diem clausit extremum," being dated 9th July, 14 Henry VI. (*33rd Report Dep. Keeper P. R.*, p. 37.) Unfortunately the Inquisition is nowhere to be found in the Record Office, though every search has been made for it.

William Mascy. 1436.

IV. WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir of Hamon Mascy of Rixton, confirmed, as already mentioned, the grants which Hamon made to his younger sons Richard and George in January, 1436. He married, before his father's death, Petronilla, daughter and heir of Richard de Werberton of Burgh. The dispensation for the marriage is dated from Constance (where the Pope awaited the verdict to be pronounced on his two rivals, Gregory and Benedict), 5th day of January, 5th year of Pope John XXIII; and at Lichfield, 10th August, 1415, wherein the contracting parties are described as "William son of Hamon "le Massey, layman, and Petronilla daughter of Richard de "Werburton, spinster," they being related within the fourth degree of consanguinity. (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 571, quoting the *Lichfield Diocesan Registers.*)

Richard Werburton, the father of this Petronilla, was High Sheriff of Cheshire from 1424 until his death at the end of 1427. By this marriage the Mascys acquired lands and tenements in Altryncham, Thelwall, Hale, Cogeshill, Over and Nether Whitley, and Comberbach, co. Chester, also lands in Penyngton, co. Lancaster. (R. 141 and R. 151.)

The only deeds relating to these estates preserved among the Mascy charters (in connexion with the Warburtons) are, a Letter of attorney, dated Monday before Christmas, 7 Henry V, from Richard de Werburton and Elizabeth his wife to deliver seisin of

lands, &c., in Altryncham and Hale, to William le Couper and William le Spencer, chaplain, whom they have enfeoffed of the same (W. 41); and the Confirmation of a grant from Ralph de Rouley to Richard de Werburton of land and premises in Coggeshull, Over and Nether Whitley, and Comberbach, with the reversion of those messuages, &c., which Hamon and Robert de Wynyngton held for the life of Hamon de Wynyngton, as well as the reversion of those premises which Henry de Workesley and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of Laurence de Burghs, fil. John de Burghs, held in the same towns, in the name of dower, Ralph Rouley having the reversion from Richard, son of Randle de Wynyngton. The witnesses to the deed are Sir Thomas le Grosvenor and Sir Edward Den, Knts., Ralph Maynwaring, Robert de Davenport, and Robert de Hyde. It is dated at Burghs, Tuesday in the octave of Pentecost, 9 Henry V. (W. 43.)

The will of Richard Werburton, Petronilla Mascy's father, is dated 27th December, 1427; in it he names his brother William Werburton. He appoints his wife Elizabeth, with Hamon and William Massy, his executors. He leaves to the parish priest of Budworth £10, for two years, for the good of his soul; but gives no direction as to where he was to be buried. The will contains many small legacies of beasts, measures of corn, and clothes,—*e.g.*, "una toga virido enbrauderdi," &c. Administration of the will was granted in June, 1428. (W. 46.)

In April, 1429, William le Mascy, described "of Burghes," was, with Geoffrey Starky, Ector de Ince, and others, appointed to collect the debts due to Richard de Werburton, deceased, as Sheriff of Chester; and on 19th January, 1429-30, Hamon Mascy with others was bound in a recognizance of 200 marks that "Elizabeth who was the wife of Richard de Werburton of Burwes "deceased, and William Mascy of Burwes," will abide an award to be made by William Troutbeck, Esq., touching disputes between the same Elizabeth and William with Richard de Werburton and John son of Hugh de Legh of Legh. (*Chesh. Recog. Roll.*)

To return to William Mascy and his Rixton possessions, we find that a charter was enrolled at Chester, dated 26th July, 1429,

by which William, son of Hamon Mascy, granted to William Troutbeck, Esq., Robert del Mere, Richard Bolde of Chester, John Harwardyne, and William Hulme, chaplain, the fee of a moiety of the manor of Horton, and all his lands, &c., in Hertford and Horton, (*Chesh. Recog. Rolls, 37th Report Dep. Keeper P. R.*, p. 517,) and the same trustees surrendered the lands to William Mascy, the 21st March, 13 Henry VI. (W. 45.)

An indenture made the 5th February, 1438, between Sir Robert Bothe, Knt., of the one part, and William Mascy of Rixton, Esq., of the other, recites that William Mascy with "Harre de Atherton, "John Holcroft, and Richard del Bruche are bound to Sir Robert "in two hundred marks," but that in consideration of William Mascy performing his part of the covenant contained in certain indentures made between him and Sir Robert touching the marriage of Hamon, son and heir of William, with Janet, daughter of Sir Robert, the statute merchant shall be void. This indenture for defeasance is sealed with the seal which the Mascys for several successive generations used, namely, within an octagon two covered cups crossed saltirewise, and above them the name Massy. (W. 47.)

By a fine for settlement and entail, dated at Chester, Tuesday after St. Lawrence, 16 Henry VI, John de Gunclif, chaplain, being querent, and William de Mascy de Rixton and Petronilla his wife deforciants, of 27 messuages, 1 mill, 104 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 6 acres of wood, and 4 acres of moor, with appurtenances in Thelwall, Altryncham, Hale, Coggeshull, Over Whitley and Nether Whitley, and Comberbach, the Mascys settled the lands and tenements named, on themselves for life, then to the use of Hamon de Mascy, their son and heir, and his heirs male; in default, on Edward de Mascy, Hamon's brother, and his heirs male; in default, on Hugh de Mascy, Edward's brother, and his heirs male; with remainder to the right heirs of Hamon de Mascy. (W. 48.)

By the Patent Roll, 20 Henry VI (No. 6), amongst the Duchy of Lancaster records, we find that William le Mascy of Rixton, Esq., was granted the custody of the lands of Elizabeth, late wife

of Sir William Botiler, Knt., during the minority of John Botiler, the grandson and heir of Sir William and Elizabeth Botiler—(*40th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.*, p. 536)—which lands had been excepted from the grant made by the King to Sir Peter de Dutton and others, of the Botiler estates during John's nonage. (*Lords of Warrington*, 255.) This Mascy acted as trustee for Sir John Botiler in 1444—(*ibid.* p. 263)—and in the same capacity for Sir Geoffrey Warburton of Arley in June, 1447. In a deed relating to this last trust, dated 18th December, 33 Henry VI (1455), William Mascy is described as "deceased"—(*Arley deeds*)—though I think his death occurred in 1447-8, for in a Botiler deed of July, 26 Henry VI (1448), we find his son Hamon acting as trustee in his place, and he was certainly dead in 1451, as Hamon was then the owner of Rixton. Of William's three sons named in the fine of entail, Hamon succeeded him.

Edward Mascy, the second son, I suggest was the Edward le Mascy of Altryncham, (Petronilla Werburton his mother owned land in this town,) who, with William le Mascy of Rixton and others, undertake that John Mascy of Hale keeps the peace, 1434; and who, (with Hamo, George, and William le Mascy of Rixton,) was bound in a recognizance, 11th August, 1435, to abide an award in a dispute pending between them and Sir John Caryngton. Edward Mascy is also named in a commission with several of the Rixton Mascys, in May, 1436, to arrest William le Venables and others; and again in March, 1437-8. (*App. II. part 2, 37th Report Dep. Keep. P. R.*) An Edward Mascy is named in 1442 as holding land in Partington of William Bothe of Dunham Mascy. (*Chesh. Recog. Rolls.*)

Hugh le Mascy, another son of William named in the fine of settlement, does not appear again in any of the Mascy charters, nor have I discovered anything about him elsewhere.

William Mascy had a daughter named Ellen, about whom serious discords arose between her family and the Caryngtons of Caryngton. On 18th March, 1434-5, Sir John Caryngton and his son Thomas were bound in a recognizance of 500 marks to the king, that they will abide the award of Sir John de Stanley,

Knt., William Troutbeck, Esq., and William Chauntrell, touching "omib's debatis accions querelis & demandis inter ipos Johem de "Caryngton & Thomam et suos ex una parte, et Hamonem le "Mascy de Rixton & Elenam filiam Witti le Mascy de Rixton & "suos ex alpa parte, ab inicio mundi vsq. in hanc diem hitis "motis sive ppetratis." *(Chesh. Recog. Rolls*, 13 & 14 Hen. VI. m. 6. R. O.)

Unfortunately, I can find no record of the origin of the dispute nor of its ending. Perhaps Thomas Caryngton set the example to William Pulle and forcibly carried off Ellen Mascy. I am inclined to suppose that the quarrel ended amicably, and suggest that Thomas married Ellen Mascy, for in 1454 we find him acting as a witness to a Mascy deed, which rather points to a relationship. (W. 51.) Numerous recognizances were entered into by various members of well-known Cheshire and Lancashire families, during the years 1434 and 1435, on account of the Mascy and Caryngton feud. Amongst those who sided with the Mascys we find Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, Knt, Thomas Legh of Baguley, John de Leycester, Randal Swetenham of Rycroft, John le Maynwaryng, John de Davenport, John de Harwardyne of Chester, William son of William Hawardyne, George Boudon of Boudon, Henry and Adam de Atherton, John Huyde, and many others. As partisans of the Carringtons, Sir William de Stanley, John Dutton of Dutton, Robert Grosvenor, several Caryngtons, Thomas Bold, John Savage, junior, Ector de Ince, and others appear. *(App. II. part 2, 37th Rep. Dep. Keeper P. R.)*

Hamon le Mascy. 1448.

V. HAMON, son and heir of WILLIAM MASCY, married in 1438 Janet or Johanne, daughter of Sir Robert Bothe of Dunham Massey, Knt., the marriage contract, already quoted, being dated 5th February, 1438. (W. 47.)

On 20th May, 1451, William, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, gave license to his dear son in Christ, Hamon le Mascy, Esquire, and Johanne his wife, for Mass and Divine office to be celebrated in their Chapel Oratory within their manor of Rixton,

the same being situated in the said diocese. (R. 102.) This proves that at this date Hamon had succeeded his father in the family estates.

The 4th November, 31 Henry VI (1452), Richard, son of Hamon Mascy, John Leycester, John Holcroft, and Thomas Mascy, parson of Warrington Church, released to Hamon Mascy of Rixton and his heirs, all the manors, messuages, &c., in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, which they held of the feoffment of William Mascy of Rixton ; Richard and Thomas Mascy being uncles to young Hamon. (R. 95.)

Hamon forthwith proceeded to re-settle his estates on 22nd May, 31 Henry VI (1453), granting to Nicholas Birom, Robert Legh of Adlington, senior, James Skarisbrek, William Bothe, son of Sir Robert Bothe, Knt., John Chauntrell, Master John Bothe, Geoffrey Bothe, and Hamon Bothe, his manors and messuages, lands, &c., in the town of Hertford, co. Chester, also the manor of Horton in the same county : Witnesses to the deed being John Harford and Geoffrey Mascy, Knts. ; Thomas Sutton, John Denne, John Dokenfeld, Thomas Caryngton, Thomas Duncalf, John Worth and Aluered Radcliff. The deed is sealed with the crossed cups. (W. 51.) Two days afterwards Hamon granted his Lancashire manors and lands to Sir Robert Bothe, Knt. ; Thomas Mascy, Parson of Warrington ; William Bothe, son of Sir Robert ; Richard Mascy, brother of the said Thomas ; John Holcroft, Master John Bothe, John Urmeston, Vicar of Bowdon ; and James Hall, Vicar of Legh : the witnesses being Sir John Botiler, Sir John Honford, Sir Geoffrey Massy, Knts. ; Thomas Sutton, John Troutbec, Robert Legh of Adlington, Peter Werberton, Peter Legh, and Thomas Bothe of Barton, Esqrs. (R. 103.)

In August, 1453, Richard Norman, prior of the monastery of Birkenhead, of the order of St. Benedict, on behalf of the Religious of the house, granted to Thomas Massy, Rector of the Church of Warrington, Hamon Massy of Rixton, Richard Massy of Rixton, and George Massy of Rixton, a Lease of the lands and tenements, rents and services, with tithe of sheaf, which the convent held in the parish of Bowdon, also all that appertains to

the same in Bowdon, Dunham, Partington, Caryngton, Tymperley, Altryncham, Asshelegh, Hale, and the mediety of the towns of Bolington, Akdon (Acton), and Assheton, and two parts of the town of Bagulegh. To be held for thirty years; paying to the convent £40 yearly, namely, at Michaelmas ten marks in silver, at Martinmas twenty marks, at Easter ten, and at Midsummer twenty; also in alms to the rector of Bowdon Church seventeen shillings of silver yearly at Midsummer. Hamon Mascy was further, during the term of his Lease, to keep in repair the chancel of Bowdon Church, and the tithe barn of Hale. What remains of the seal attached to this lease is of red wax, displaying on a diapered ground a figure in a long gown, with a staff in his right hand; a wallet hangs at his left side dependent from a strap which passes over the right shoulder. His left hand holds a clasped book. Upon his head is a wide-brimmed round crowned hat, from which hang down strings or lappets. (W. 51.) The attitude and dress are similar to the figure displayed in the sketch of Birkenhead Priory seal, 14 Rich. II, in the *Harl. MSS.* 2074, and is doubtless meant for St. James, the patron saint of the priory.

On the 27th September, 1461, at the request of Hamon Mascy of Rixton, Thomas Mascy, Parson of Warrington, Richard Mascy his brother, and John Urmeston, Rector of Bowden, retired from the trusteeship held by them, in virtue of the deed of 24th May, 31 Henry VI, releasing to the remaining trustees, namely, Master John Bothe, Sir William Bothe, Knt., and James Hall, clerk (Sir Robert Bothe, Knt., being dead), their title to the property (R. 108): and the next day an Indenture is executed between Hamon and his existing trustees, declaring that as "Master John Bothe and Sir William Bothe, Knt., are brether of "Johanna wyfe of the said Hamond," and "considering they "stode so negh to the sayd Johanna to performe the entent of "the saide Hamond and Johanna, which is this," that the Trustees shall suffer Johanna to take the profits of all the said manors, messuages, &c., for twelve years after the decease of Hamon, "for to marye and helpe the childere begeten and to be "geten betweene the sayd Hamonde and Johanna and for to

"fynde Prestes by the discrecion of the sayd Johanna and her "brether and the said James (Hall) to do divine services for the "saule of the sayd Hamond and hys ancestres and for the good "prosperiti and sauls weele of the sayd Johanna and for the "sayd childeres and for all christen saules. And parte of the "sayd profettes to the use of the sayd Johanna above her "dower and estates made to her or to other persons for her use "afore this tyme, by the discrecion of the sayd Master John, "Sir William, and James, and to paye the dettes of the sayd "Hamonde and for to hold uppe suffiently the sayd manors, "messuages, lands and tenements, and for to marle and dig for "the increase of the sayd premises during the sayd twelve years "or longer if necessar." (R. 109.) In September, 1461, the trustees demised to Hamon all these manors, &c., in Lancashire and Cheshire, "ad voluntatem nostrum" (R. 107 & W. 58).

Hamon Mascy made his Will the 9th April, 1462, leaving his body to be buried in the Parish Church of Warrington—doubtless in the Rixton Chapel. The Rector of Warrington was to have the best beast for mortuary; Twelve pounds of wax were to be burnt, and thirteen shillings and fourpence distributed in oblations the day of his burial; To a fitting chaplain, seven marks were to be given, that he might say masses for the soul of Hamon and for the souls of all faithful departed, in the chapel at Rixton for the space of a whole year; To his wife Johanna, Hamon leaves the Lease of land and tithe in Bowden, held of the Priory of Birkenhead, which Richard Norman the late prior had granted him for a term of years; The residue of his goods he leaves to his wife Johanna for the benefit of his children, constituting her and James Hall, Rector of Northerden, William Mascy his son, and George Mascy, executors of his will; with Master John Bothe and Sir William Bothe, Knt. supervisors. Administration was granted 26th April, 1462 (R. 110).

Hamon had by his wife Johanna, Hamon, who succeeded to the property, William, and John. Also five daughters, viz., Alison, Maude and Janet (or Joan), all unmarried in 1464, Margery and Pernel.

William Mascy, the second son, is named as executor to his father's will in 1462, though he must have been very young at the time. He was under the age of sixteen in January, 1464-5, as it was then agreed that his mother was to have charge of him and his brother John, with their portions, until they should arrive at the age of sixteen years. (R. 116.)

On the 1st August, 4 Edward IV (1465), Master John Bothe, clerk, and the two other trustees, demised to William, the son of Hamon Mascy, the messuages, lands, &c., with housebote and haybote in the several tenures of Thomas Mulyngton, John Clerk, senior, and Hugh Clare in Rixton, and a messuage, &c., let to Oliver Hurdesfeld, "super le Greene," in Rixton; To be held by William Mascy for life, on the "condition that if he or "any feoffee to his use, have by purchase or any other gift, "other lands or tenements either in fee tail or fee simple to "the yearly value of 12 marks, over all charges and reprisals, "that on this promotion the estate or demise now made shall be "void and cease" Remainder of the lands to Hamon Mascy, son and heir of Hamon Mascy the father. Witnesses to the deed being John Chauntrell, John Holcroft, Richard Bruche, Hamon Assheley and Henry Hesketh. (R. 117.) The same day William gives a letter of attorney to receive seisin of the same. (R. 118.)

William Mascy became a priest, and as such, in 1497, his brother Hamon settled upon him an annuity of £10 a year (R. 141). From his being mentioned before his brother John in the settlement of the family disputes in 1465, and also being named executor to his father's will, it is probable that he was the second son, although John, his brother, succeeded to the Rixton manors, &c., which William, being a priest, would not do. I have been unable to discover the date of his death or where he officiated. Of John Mascy, the third son, who became "of Rixton," we must treat more fully hereafter.

In January, 4 Edward IV, three of the daughters of Hamon and Johanna Mascy are named as unmarried, namely Alison, Maude, and Janet; for whom it was agreed that their mother

should have certain rents, "to mari and fynde competently unto "such tyme as they be mariet." (R. 116.) Of these three, the only one I can trace is Janet or Joan, who married John Domville senior of Lymme, who was living 13th March, 1460. The Domville pedigree in Ormerod's *Cheshire* does not record the Christian name of Joan Mascy's father, but from the fact that we find John Domville a witness to Mascy deeds in 1476 and 1487 (W. 60 and R. 134), and that Hamon Mascy had a daughter named Joan or Janet, we may safely suppose John Domville's wife to have been this daughter.

John, son of Gilbert Culcheth, is stated to have married Pernel, daughter of Hamon Mascy, in 1462, and he dying in 1476, she married Robert Kirkham (*Mr. Rylands' Pedigree of Culcheth*). Mr. Beamont states that her second husband was Robert Rixton. John Culcheth was a witness to a Mascy deed 14th November, 16 Edward IV. (R. 127.)

Margery, the wife of Henry, son and heir apparent of Richard Risley of Risley, in a deed of 3 Edward IV, is described as daughter of Hamon Mascy of Rixton.

Johanna Mascy, Hamon's widow, outlived her husband some years; and the rental of the various farms and lands assigned to her for dower on 1st November, 1462, amounted to £11 13*s.* 5*d.* in Rixton, with eighteen shillings and eleven pence from the "Pele de Thorlemore" with land in Altrincham, making a total of £12 12*s.* 4*d.*, and averages amounting to £1 3*s.* 3*d.* (R. 86); which premises John Bothe and the other trustees demised to her the same day for her life. The witnesses to the deed being John Chauntrell, Robert Leycester, John Holcroft, John Fyton de Pennall, and George Mascy. (R. 111.)

Whether Hamon Mascy the son and heir was not satisfied with the allotments made by the trustees to his mother, or whether on account of his marriage it was necessary to have his rights firmly defined, on the 6th January, 4 Edward IV, Sir William Bothe, Knt., John Chauntrell, Esq., and Hugh Gartside, made an Award, by which, (after reciting that there had been "varience discords "and debate" between Johanna late wife of Hamond Mascy

sometime of Rixton, "squire," and William and John sons of the said Hamond, with Hamond Mascy son and heir of the said Hamond the father,) Johanna was to enjoy for her life all the messuages, lands, &c., which Hamond the father, (or feoffees to his use) were seized of at the time of his death in the towns of Pynyngton, co. Lancaster; in Hertford, Horton, Hale, Altryncham, with lands called the Burghes, and lands in Comberbach and Whitley, co. Chester; but she was to allow Hamond the son peaceably to enjoy all the other lands and tenements, &c., of which Hamond the father (or feoffees to the use of him or Johanna his wife) were seized, at the time of his death, excepting those lands above awarded to her, except also certain lands, &c., in Rixton to the yearly value of 12 marks, in which William and John, or their trustees, have an estate for the terms of their lives. These last named premises Hamond the son was to permit his brothers William and John to enjoy; Johanna their mother, or her assignee, having "the rewle and governance of the said "William and John sonnes of the s[d] Hamond the fadre and of "the s[d] lands and tenements to the yearly value of 12 marks "with their appurtenances, with the rents and all other proffettes "to be receyved of the same unto the tyme that the said "William and John" come to the age of sixteen years. Then, referring to the demise of these lands to William and John (1st August, 4 Edward IV) it was awarded that if either of them die, or is "promoted" to other estates, Johanna is to have for her life 4 marks out of the lands named. Johanna was further to be allowed to enjoy all the "goods, cornes, and catell, which "the said Johanna or any other person hath to her use, in the "town of Rixton or elsewhere unto Michaelmas," provided she removes the same before Easter following. She or her assigns were "peasible to receyve and enjoye at her liberty all such "money and every parcell thereof, of which the dayes of pay-"ments be comen, or for to come, as is oghing for the marriage "of the said Hamond the son, and sewertie founde to the saide "Johanna for the same, without any impediment, distorbance, "or lettyng of the s[d] Hamond the son." "For whiche summe

"of money so to be receyved, we deme, ordeigne, and awarde to "the saide Johanna to marie and fynd compitently Alison, "Mawde, and Janet, doghters of the s[d] Hamond the fadre unto "suche tyme as they be mariet and to fynde the s[d] William and "John, sonnes of the same Hamond the fadre unto such tyme as "they shall have their owen lyvelode afore reherced." An annuity of thirteen shillings and fourpence a year, granted to Thomas Duncalf by the feoffees of Hamond the father, is to be paid in equal portions by Hamond the son, and by Johanna. Johanna was also to enjoy "all fermes and every parcell of "thaym" which Hamond the father died seized of in the parish of Bowdon. (R. 116.) Under this award Johanna appears to have done well, so she could afford, on account of "love and "affection," in August, 6 Edward IV (1467), to assign to her son Hamond the lease which the Prior of Birkenhead had, in 1452, granted to her husband of the farmes and tithes in Bowdon, &c., and which he, by his will, had left to her. The seal on this assignment bears, within a circle, a stumpy covered cup, between the letters "J." and "M." (W. 59.)

I do not know if she can have lived until 1497, but a fragment of paper is preserved, dated at Halton, 22nd October, 12 Henry VII, which runs—"As touchyng a relef demanded of Hamlet "Mascy of Rixton for the land in Coggeshull, he saith that his "father caused a feoffment to be made thereof to his wife for "term of her life. And he will prove by suffycyent record or "the King's councell . . . . . at Waryngton." (W. 77.)

Hamon le Mascy. 1462.

VI. HAMON, the son and heir of HAMON MASCY of Rixton, esquire, succeeded his father in 1462, and was, as decided by the award made 6th January, 4 Edward IV, to enjoy peaceably all the Mascy manors and lands in Lancashire and Cheshire, excepting those adjudged for the use of his mother and brothers for the term of their lives.

Hamon married, about 1464, Alice, the daughter of Sir John Botiler of Bewsey, Knt. On 27th February, 3 Edward IV

(1463-4), Master John Bothe, clerk, Sir William Bothe, Knt., and James Hall, rector of Northerden (Hamon Mascy's feoffees) granted to Alice, daughter of Sir John Botiler, Knt., the messuages and lands, with appurtenances in the several tenures of Hugh Knolles, Roger Yate, George Clare, Thomas Bold, John Clare, Richard Hall, John Wright, and Roger Yate, junior, in the towns of Thelwall, co. Chester, and in Rixton, co. Lancaster, with certain parcels of land and meadow, wood, &c., in Rixton, called "Nerewood in Swalleslegh," "The 10 acre in Swalleslegh," "The Stramard," "The Brenderethe," "The Rede mede," "The three Parrokkes," and "West Croft," containing 15½ acres, and two closes called "North fields," containing 4½ acres. (These named crofts or fields formed part of the demesne lands attached to the capital messuage of Rixton Hall.) All which messuages and lands Master John Bothe and the others had, *inter alia*, of the feoffment of Hamon Mascy late of Rixton, Esq., deceased, and which were valued, over all averages and reprisals, at £14. 11*s*. per annum: To have and to hold to the said Alice for life, and then to Hamon, the son of the aforesaid Hamon, and his heirs for ever: Witnesses, John Holcroft, Richard Bryche, and Richard and George Mascy. (R. 114.) This grant was evidently made just before Hamon's marriage; a further confirmation of this supposition being, that in the award of January, 1464-5, it was settled that Johanna Mascy was to have any money that was owing for the marriage of Hamon her son. The deed also proves that the Christian name of the Botiler lady who married Hamon Mascy of Rixton was Alice, and not Elizabeth, as is stated in the notes to *Lancashire Chantries* and elsewhere. Hamon's wife is also named as "Alice" in a deed of settlement made October 6th, 1497, and in the license for Hollynfare chapel in 1498.

In the *Annals of the Lords of Warrington* it is stated that Sir John Botiler, who was born in 1402, married in 1411 Isabella Harrington, and died in 1430, left three daughters, Elizabeth, Alice, and Ellen, also a son John, born after his sisters, March, 1429. This last John married, in 1444, Margaret Gerard, and

had by her two sons and four daughters, Margaret, Jane, Isabella, and Elizabeth. It is also stated that Elizabeth, the daughter of the first Sir John, and also Elizabeth, the daughter of the second Sir John Botiler, married a Hamon Mascy of Rixton, which is doubtless erroneous, for it is proved by the Mascy deeds that Alice was the name of young Hamon Mascy's wife, and the elder Hamon died in 1463, leaving a widow named Johanna. The question therefore is, to which generation did the Alice Botiler belong? If she was the daughter of Sir John Botiler and Isabella Harrington she could not, in 1464, have been aged less than thirty-six years, (for her brother John, born after her, did not come into the world till 1429,) and this would be an age rather advanced for marriage in those days of juvenile betrothals. If, however, she was the daughter of the second Sir John, who in 1414, being then eleven years of age, married Margaret Gerard, she might have been born about 1449, and so have been of a suitable age for intermarriage with the young squire of Rixton in 1464.

The lease held of the Priory of Birkenhead, which Hamon's mother had in 1467 assigned to him, he appears to have surrendered; for on the Saturday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, 7 Edward IV (1468), Thomas Raynford, the then Prior of Birkenhead, grants to Hamon Mascy de Rixton, Oliver Smult, clerk, Henry Lervet, and Nicholas Page, the lands, rents, tenements, &c., and tithe of sheaf belonging to the Priory, in the parish of Bowdon, and in Partington, Dunham, Caryngton, Tymperley, Altryngham, Astheley, and Hale, the medieties of the towns of Bolyngton, Acton, and Astheton, and two parts of Bagulegh, to be held for thirty-nine years of the Priory, at a yearly rent of £40, to be paid to the monastery, and sixteen shillings of silver every midsummer to the Rector of Wylmeslow church. During the tenancy Hamon was bound, as before, to repair and maintain at his own cost the chancel of Bowdon church and the tithe-barn of Hale. The seal attached to this lease is the same as on the lease of 32 Henry VI, from Prior Richard Norman, but, though

more damaged, it shows a portion of a canopy over the figure. (W. 62.)

On the 12th March, 17 Edward IV, Sir John Hurste, Sir William Harrington, Knts., John Holcroft and Thomas Hawardyne, Esqrs., granted to Hamon Mascy of Rixton, Esq., George Mascy, Edmund Latham, and James Hall, Rector of Northenden, all their messuages and lands, &c., in Statham, under the town of Lyme, co. Chester, which were John Hurst's, deceased. (W. 63.) This feoffment was probably in trust for some one, though who it might be does not appear.

In 1478 (12th June, 17 Edward IV.), Hamon Mascy of Rixton, Esqr.; John (Bothe), Bishop of Oxford; and James Hall, Rector of Northenden, demised to John Chatherton, and to George Chatherton his son, the manor called "The Pele" and its appurtenances, with the manor attached, called the "Pele of "Thorlesmere," in Altrincham, co. Chester; all which premises were in the tenure of Christopher Hulme and Robert Joyce. To be held of the chief lord of the fee, &c., rendering to the grantors and their heirs a peppercorn yearly for the first five years, and afterwards eighteen shillings of silver. Witnesses to the deed being Peter Werberton, George Bothe, Hamonde Assheley, esquires; Richard Mascy and Nicholas Parker. (W. 64.)

James Hall, the Rector of Northenden, probably on account of advancing age, on the 12th April, 1480, relinquished the Mascy trust, granting to Sir Geoffrey Mascy, Knt., John Byrom, George Bothe, Esquires, Ralph Penketh, and William Wigan, chaplain, all the lands, manors, &c., which he and others with him were enfeoffed of by Hamon Mascy of Rixton, now dead, in the counties of Lancaster and Chester. The deed is witnessed by Sir John Trafford, Sir William Haryngton, Knts., Peter Werburton, Richard Rymington, and John Leycester, Esquires. (R. 130.)

On the 8th December, 1 Henry VII, Hamon Mascy of Rixton was granted by Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, an annual rent of ten marks for life out of the lordship of Assheforth in the Peke, co. Derby. (W. 96.) Nothing in the grant explains why this rent-charge was given; perhaps it was for some service

rendered by Hamon to Ralph before the latter succeeded his uncle in 1485; but Ralph Nevill having married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Roger Bothe of Barton, was, through this union, connected with the Mascys.

By an Indenture of 12th March, 1487, reciting a deed made two days before, by which his brother Hamond had given him for life certain lands and tenements in Rixton, John Mascy agrees that his brother Hamon shall have all yearly averages and services of the tenants, with all the "mouraden dwellyng in and "upon the said messuages and lands" during John's life, so long as John receives the rents due out of the farms. (R. 132.)

In 1488 Hamon had a dispute with Piers Worthington as to the title of some lands and tenements in Glasebrok, which dispute was decided 21st September, 4 Henry VII, by an arbitrator, Piers Orell, who declared that Worthington was, on receipt within a certain time of £3 10*s*., to deliver to Hamon Mascy "a "sufficient and lawful releshe" of all the messuages, &c., in Glasebroke under dispute (R. 135 and W. 71); which release was given 27th September, 1488. (R. 136.)

On the 6th October, 1497 (12 Henry VII), Hamon made an Indenture of settlement, which recites that he had, the 1st October, 12 Henry VII, enfeoffed Sir John Bothe of Barton, Knt., William Bothe of Dunham Massey, Thomas Davenport of Henbury, John Assheley, Thomas Hyde of Norbury, Esqs., William Tatton, Gilbert Domeville, Henry Risley, Hamond Bruche, William Mynshull, Vicar of Bowdon Church, Thomas Legh of High Legh, and Roger Chapman, Parson of half the church of Lyme, of all his manors and lands, &c., in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, for certain uses, and then explains these uses. First, that the feoffees should stand seized of premises to the yearly value of forty marks, over all charges and reprisals (in such places as "I, "Hamon fil. Hamon Mascy de Rixton," shall appoint), to the use of Alice his wife for her life. The feoffees are further to be seized of land and tenements "to the yearly value of V£, over "all charges and reprisals, in places and parcels following, that "is to say: a messuage and land in Glasebroke, now in the

"holdyng of Edward Millyngton, to the yearly value of 20 "shillings; a messuage and lands in the said town of Glassebrook, "now in the holdyng of Henkyn Bothe, to the yearly value of "twenty-six shillings and eight pence; a messuage and lands in "the town of Glassebroke, now in the holdyng of Robert Clerke, "to the yearly value of thirteen shillings and four pence; a mes- "suage and lands in the town of Rixton, now in the holding of "Nicholas Yate, of the yearly value of forty shillings, to this "intent, that with the issues and profettes therof a honest prest "and chapleyn may be founde and have salar therof to say masse "and do devyne service in the Chapell of Holynfere Green, late "by me edifiet, and to bye necessares yerely for the said chapell "and ornaments therof, according to the ordenaunce of me the "said Hamonde the son, therof in honour of God made. And "also to performe all other ordinancez touchyng the said landes "and tenementes to the yearly value of five pounds, and Chapell "by me ordeigned and made. I also will that the lordes of "Rixton have the services and averages of the tenants of this "seid iiij messuages assigned to the said prest and Chapell." Also whereas "I the said Hamonde the son, for the tranquilite "of myn heirez and eschewyng of controversies that might ensue "after my decese have, by the advise of Robert Chauntrell, "Edmonde Bulkeley and William Tatton serched myn evidencez "and fynde that" the manor of Rixton and moiety of Glasebroke were tailed by Fine upon and to Katherine, daughter of Alan Rixton, and her heirs male, "which Katheryne took to husbande "Sir Hamonde Mascy Knyght, of which Sir Hamonde and "Katheryne I the said Hamonde son of Hamonde am "lyneally comen and descendet as heir male." Wherefore he settles the manor of Rixton, and moiety of the manor of Glasebroke (except such lands as are to be charged with the forty marks a year for his wife Alice's jointure, and for the payment to the Chapel Priest of Hollynfere) for his own use and his male heirs, and in failure to the use of his brother John Mascy and his male heirs, remainder to the male heirs of Sir Hamonde and Katherine. From his evidences he further finds

that his lands and tenements, &c., in Bowdon and Yarwode were tailed upon his ancestors and their heirs general, and that his lands, &c., in Altrincham, Thelwall, Hale, Cogesill, Over and Nether Whitley, and Comberbach were given to William Mascy of Rixton and to Pernel his wife for the term of their lives, remainder to Hamon Mascy, son and heir of the same William and Pernel and his male heirs, "whose heire male I the said "Hamonde son of Hamonde am," with remainder to Hugh another son of William and Pernel and his heirs male, with remainder to Edward, another son of William and Pernel and his heirs male. But as it is considered by himself, his kinsmen and friends, that the lands in Bowdon and Yarwood, which are tailed on the heirs general, would be more convenient for the heirs male who have the manor of Rixton, and that the lands in Thelwall, Coggeshull, Over and Nether Whitley and Comberbach lie more conveniently for the heirs general, Hamonde settles the lands in Bowdon, Hale, Altrincham, and Yarwood on himself and his male heirs, remainder to his brother John and his male heirs, while the land in Coggeshull, Over and Nether Whitley, Thelwall and Comberbach are settled on himself and his right heirs general, "which as yet be my doghters." Further, as from his evidences he finds that his lands, &c., in Penyngton, co. Lancaster, were given to Richard Werburton and Elizabeth his wife for their lives, with remainder to Pernell their daughter and her heirs general, and the lands in Horton and Hertford, co. Chester, were tailed on his "ancestors and their heirs general of old time, and no disturbance made to the contrary," he decides that they shall so decend to his heirs general. The land he purchased in Glasebroke, and the tenements he bought in Warrington and Pulton are to pass after his death, without male issue, to his brother John and his male heirs, provided that neither John nor his heirs disturb the settlements and rents of the premises set aside for the payment of the chaplain of Hollynfere Green Chapel. Hamon further provides that his feoffees are to grant by deed on his death "to my brother William "Mascy prest," an annual rent of £10 to be paid half-yearly, the

first payment to commence at Midsummer or Martinmas, whichever feast should first occur after his death. (R. 141 and 151.) This deed of settlement must be, I think, the one quoted in "Lancashire Chantries," from Sir Peter Leycester's "*Liber C.*," where it is erroneously called a Will. It would seem unnecessary to make a Will securing an endowment to Hollynfer Green Chapel, when that had already been done by Indenture.

The following is a list of the lands and tenements purchased by Hamon:—In Warrington, premises in "Baglaune," lying between those of Ralph Ryxton and those of the heirs of Pasmyth, bought 4th April, 1483 (W. 65); and a messuage and garden, bought a few days afterwards, let to Richard Ryder, lying between a burgage house belonging to Thomas Botiler, Esq., on one side, and a messuage of Richard Bryche's on the other (W. 66); in November, 2 Richard III, a parcel of land in Hollay, let to Edward More and Richard Ryder, which lies between the lands of Hugh Bryche and "Downehouse meadow" on one side, and the parish church lands on the other (W. 68); in 1489, a tenement and close called "Dadfield," let to John Matthew, and lying between Richard Wenington's land, also a headland abutting on Warrington Heath on the one side, and the king's highway on the other (W. 72); in June, 6 Henry VII, Hamon purchased another messuage and garden in Warrington, lying between the lands of Sir Thomas Botiler on the west, and lands of Hugh Bruche on the east, also a headland abutting on the "Kyrkstret," and one adjoining the lands of William Arrowsmith (W. 73); and in June, 12 Henry VII, a parcel of land situated between that of Sir Thomas Botiler and the "Heght feyldes" near Dadfeld Cross. (W. 76.) The whole of these premises being bought from Henry Gernet of Warrington.

In Glasebrook, Hamon purchased from Richard, the son, and Agnes, the widow of William Robynson, all their premises in that town in 1474. (R. 124 and R. 126.)

By deed dated 4th November, 16 Edward IV, Thomas Comberbach conveyed to Hamon Mascy all his part of the messuages and lands which he lately had of the feoffment of Richard More

and Cecilia his wife, in Glasebroke. John Culcheth, Humphrey Mascy, and others, are witnesses to the deed. (R. 127.)

In January, 1483, John, son of Thomas Comberbach deceased, sold all his premises in Glasebroke to Hamon Mascy. The witnesses are Hugh Breche, Edmund Lathom, Richard Mascy, John Shawe, and George Mottehewe (? Matthew). (R. 131.)

The Richard More who, with Cecilia his wife, granted these last lands to Thomas Comberbache, was of Asheley, co. Chester; and the messuages in question descended to Cecilia More on the death of Margaret, wife of Adam Lyke. Thomas Comberbache is described as son of Robert Comberbache of Bolynton. (R. 121.)

In June, 1480, a messuage, which John Shawe held at will, in Glasebroke, was granted to Hamon by John Sutton of Macclesfield, co. Chester, gent. (R. 129); and in July, 1492, the same Sutton sells the premises in Fernehead, within the parish of Warrington, which Hugh Breche holds of him for a term of years. (W. 74.) The sum paid for these two last farms appears to have been £45 6*s.* 8*d.* (R. 139), Alice, the widow of John Sutton, in February, 1496, giving Mascy a full acquittance for the same. In January, 1492, Hamon again became the purchaser of a messuage and land in Glasebroke, one John Hatton, late of Coventry, draper, being the vendor. (R. 137 and 138.)

Whether or not Hollinsfer Chapel was completed when Hamon Mascy made the settlement in October, 1497, for its endowment I cannot tell; but on 4th September, 1498, Dr. John Veysy gave license, dated at Manchester, to his beloved in Christ, Hamlet Mascy, Esq., and Alice his wife, for mass and Divine office to be celebrated in their chapel of Holynfer, within the parish of Warrington in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. (R. 151 B.) According to Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 115, New Ed., John Veysy was not admitted to the archdeaconry of Chester until 27th August, 1499.

In 1500, arrangements were entered into for the marriage of John Mascy, the younger brother of Hamon. It was by indenture dated 20th March, 15 Henry VII, agreed between Hamon Mascy of Rixton, Esq., and Sir John Bothe of Barton, Knt., that "John Mascy, brother unto the said Hamon, shal be redy "by the grace of God lawfully to take to wyfe and wedde Ann, "doughter unto the seid Sir John Bothe, afore the fest of Seynt "Margaret next ensuing the date of this indenture;" and that Hamon will within twenty days after the wedding make, to certain trustees, an estate in lands of the yearly value of 12 marks, for a jointure for Anne, with remainder to John Mascy for life, and if Hamon has no male issue, then to John Mascy's heirs male. It is further agreed that if Hamon has any legitimate sons he undertakes to settle an annuity of £32 a year on Anne for her life. The settlement of the 6th October, 12 Henry VII, is recited and confirmed, by which on failure of Hamon's male heirs the manor of Rixton and moiety of Glasebroke with their appurtenances and lands in Rixton, Glasebroke, Bowdon, Pulton, and Warrington, are at Hamon's death to pass to his brother John, excepting always the jointure for Alice, Hamon's wife, and the lands charged with the endowment of £5 a year for Hollynfer Chapel, also a rent charge of £10 a year to William Mascy, priest, Hamon's brother. On these conditions Sir John Bothe agrees to pay to Hamon, on the wedding day of John Mascy and Anne Bothe, 20 marks. The witnesses to this indenture are Sir Thomas Assheton, Sir John Werburton, Knts., Richard Radcliff of Radcliff, Robert Werkesley of the Bothe, and Robert Langley. (R. 142.)

Hamon Mascy died about 1502: whether Alice his wife survived him or not I have been unable to discover. Hamon left no sons, but two daughters and co-heirs; namely, Margaret, married to John Holcroft, to whom she is stated by Ormerod and Baines to have conveyed the manors of Horton and Hertford; and Alice, who married Robert Werkesley or Worsley of Bothe, co. Lancaster. (*Flower's Visit. of Lanc.*, 1567.) The marriage probably took place before 1500, as Robert Werkesley was one of the witnesses to the agreement on John Mascy's

marriage, just cited. This Alice probably had for her portion land in Pennington, Horton, Hertford, and Bowden; for we find Robert Worsley (her son) suffering a recovery of premises in these towns in 1547. (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii, p. 198.)

Mr. Beamont, in his "Mascy of Rixton" pedigree (in the Warrington Museum), assigns to this Hamon Mascy two other daughters, namely Katherine and Margery. Katherine is given as wife to William Hyde of Hyde. I can find no trace of such an alliance amongst the deeds of this period. Thomas Hyde of Norbury was one of the feoffees of Hamon Mascy, in 1497, but he was related to the family, being grandson to the John Hyde of Norbury (who died in 1460), having married for his first wife Matilda, daughter of Hamon Mascy of Rixton by Ellen Horton. Margery is stated to have married Henry, son and heir-apparent of Richard Risley, and, in 3 Edward IV, to have described herself as such, and daughter of Hamon Mascy of Rixton. This match belongs to the previous generation. It is scarcely possible for a man who only married in 1464 to have had a daughter, already a wife, the same year. Neither could she have been by a former marriage, as Hamon's parents, Hamon and Johanna, were not married until after February, 1438.

John Mascy. 1502.

VII.—JOHN MASCY, the third son of "HAMON the father," succeeded his brother Hamon in the family estates, paying to his superior lord, Sir Thomas Botiler of Bewsey, Knt., the 7th March, 1502 (17 Henry VII,) twenty shillings and ten pence for his relief of his manor of Rixton, and doing homage to Sir Thomas at Holynfer, the 20th year of Henry VII, before Sir John Bothe, Knt., Matthew Snede, and Thomas Hawarden and others. *(Homage Roll of Warrington.)*

On 25th September, 23 Henry VII, Sir John Bothe, Knt., acknowledges and gives acquittance for the sum of thirty-one shillings, paid by John Mascy, brother and nearest heir of Hamon

Mascy of Rixton, as relief for the lands which he holds of the Crown in Coggeshull and Whitley, under the manor of Whitley, within the Halton fee. (W. 88.)

John Mascy appears to have refused to be dubbed a Knight, for on 17th January, 20 Henry VII, Thomas Hoblis, clerk, gave a receipt to John Mascy of the county of Lancaster, Esq., for five marks, being the part payment of his fine to the King for pardon to be released from "thorder of Knighthood of the Bathe at the "creacōn of my lord prince Henr"; and on 26th January in the following year, on payment of a further five marks, he received a full acquittance of the fine. (R. 146 & 146 B.) Another memorandum of fines shows that at Trinity Term, 2 Henry VIII, John Mascy de Rixton, Esq., was again made to pay for his unwillingness to receive knighthood: the sum his refusal cost him being 53*s.* 4*d.* (R. 145.)

John Mascy added to his property by purchasing from William Gernet of Warrington, in December, 3 Henry VIII, a mediety of one acre of land in Warrington, lying between Sir Thomas Boteler's lands on one side and touching "the Merce" on the other side. (W. 93.) He also bought, the next year, from James Johnson, late of Rixton, (son of John Gynkynson, sometime of Bowdon), premises in Glasebroke, which had belonged to John Gynkynson. (R. 147, &c.)

John acted as trustee, with Thomas Leycester de Nether Tabley, Thomas Legh de High Legh, Thomas Hawardyne de Wolston, Gilbert Domvile de Lyme, Simon Byrome, and Laurence Langton, chaplain, for Gilbert Mascy, son of John Mascy late of Warrington, on the 7th December, 1510, (W. 89-90 and R. 144,) which Gilbert describes himself as "chaplain," and is evidently the same person who, on 30th September, 1 Henry VIII, paid to Sir Thomas Boteler 10*s.* relief of his lands in Warrington. Gilbert was doubtless a connection of the Rixton family, though how does not appear. I am inclined to suppose he was grandson of the Richard Mascy who in 1432 married Alice, widow of Sir Ralph Langton. There is no deed to explain the uses of his feoffment of 1510.

We find John Mascy of Rixton amongst the Commissioners appointed, 3 Henry VIII, to collect the subsidy in Lancashire. (*Rot. Parl.*, vol. vi. p. 40.) He also seems to have joined with the many Lancashire knights and gentlemen who obeyed the call to defend their country from the ravages of the Scotch king, and was possibly amongst those

> "The lusty Stanley stout did lead,
> . . . . . "Strong of heart;
> "Brought up from babes with beef and bread,
> "From Warton unto Warrington."

But like his father-in-law, Sir John Bothe, John Mascy fell on Flodden Field, or as it is called in his Inquisition post mortem, at the battle of "Branxton Moor," on the 9th September, 5 Henry VIII (1513). The Inquisition after his death was not taken until the 2nd September, 10 Henry VIII, when it was found that, at his death in 1513, his heir was his son William, aged then nine years. He died seized of the manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, and land in those two places as well as in Penyngton, Warrington, and Pulton, co. Lancaster. (*Inq. p. m. Duch. Lanc.*, vol. v., 10 Henry VIII, No. 9.) He also held land in Cheshire. John was, as we have seen, under the age of sixteen years in 1465, and he married in June, 1500, Anne, daughter of Sir John Bothe of Barton, Knt. (R. 142) by whom he had issue four sons, namely, William, Hamlet, James, and Richard. Anne, his widow, married, before 1526, Thomas Starkey, of Stretton, co. Chester, Esq.

On the 15th March, 17 Henry VIII, Sir Alexander Radcliff, Knt., Edward Molyneux, clerk, Thurstan Tyldsley, Roger Bradshagh, and Thomas Gerard, Esquires, acted as arbitrators between William Mascy of Rixton, co. Lancaster, Esqr. (son and heir of John Mascy deceased), and his mother Anne, with Thomas Starky his step-father, as to the thirds and dower due to Anne as widow of John Mascy, and they decided that the Starkys were to "suffer such things for the determynation and "extynguishment of all such right, title or interest of Dower or "thirds," as they had in right of Anne in the lands that were

John Mascy's in Lancashire and Cheshire. William Mascy was on his part to secure an annuity of £4. 6*s.* 8*d.* to Anne for life, in recompense of her thirds and dower. (R. 152.) The terms of the arbitrations were agreed to, and on 1st May in the same year (17 Henry VIII) the two Starkys released the dower, &c. (R. 154.)

Hamon or Hamnet Mascy, second son of John, is named in the will of his brother William in 1538, and is said to have married Alice Kuerdale. James Mascy, the third son of John is also named in his brother's will, 1538, and married Anne, daughter of John Cheyny of Wisterton, co. Chester, gent. (*Flower's Visit. of Lanc.*, 1567.) This James founded the family of Mascy of Carlton, who entered their arms at Flower's Visitation of Lancashire in 1567, as Quarterly: 1, *Quarterly gules and argent, in the second quarter a mullet sable* [Mascy]; 2, *Argent, on a bend sable three covered cups of the field* [Rixton]; 3, *Vert, three falcons, argent* [Pennington]; 4, *Argent, a squirrel erect, gules* [Horton]; In fess point, a crescent. (Vol. 81, *Chet. Soc.*, p. 56). These arms vary in the marshalling of the quarters, and in the third quarter, with the arms entered by the Mascys of Rixton, at Benalt's Visitation in 1533.

James Mascy, who was living in 1567, had by his wife Anne three children, George Mascy, son and heir in 1567, Alice Mascy, who became the wife of John Butler of Kirkland, co. Lancaster, gent., before 1567, and John Mascy, the second son, who was of Layton, co. Lancaster, and as such is named in the marriage settlement of Hamlet Mascy of Rixton, with Dorothy Bradshagh, in 1615. (R. 174.) He married Ellen, only daughter of Thomas and Alice Singleton of Stayninge, Esq., and died 30th October, 1618, leaving two daughters and coheirs, viz., Ellyn, wife of Edward Veale of Meathorp, co. Lancaster, and Alice, wife of Thomas Bamber of Poulton, co. Lancaster (*St. George's Visit. of Lanc.*, 1613).

John's other son, Richard Mascy, was named in his brother William's will, 1538, but I have found no further record of him.

William Mascy. 1513.

VIII. WILLIAM MASCY, son and heir of JOHN, born 1504, being aged nine years when his father was killed at Flodden field in September, 1513. He was in ward to Sir Thomas Boteler, lord of Warrington, the 6th October, 1523 (*Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, p. 431).

On 24th April, 1527, John Assheley released to William, son and heir of John Mascy, late of Rixton, four messuages in Rixton in the several tenures of Ralph Caldwell, Richard Abbot, John Partington and John Yate, with two messuages in Glasebroke let to Pernel Hasilhurst and Alice Ashton, which were amongst the premises granted to John Assheley of Assheley, co. Chester, Sir John Bothe, &c., in 12 Henry VII, by Hamon Mascy, uncle to the said William (R. 153) but there is no deed to explain the release.

William must have been married before this date, as his eldest son and heir was born in December, 1525. William's wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Aston of Aston, near Runcorn; Sir Peter Leycester giving the date of their marriage as 10 Henry VIII (1519).

In March, 18 Henry VIII, William Mascy and John Assheley grant to Humphrey Barlow of Barton, a lease for eighty years (the term to commence after the death of George Clarke and Letys his wife), of the messuage held by the Clerkes "in the "tunshyp of Glasebruke," paying a yearly rent for the same to Sir Laurence Langshawe, priest, at the Chapel of the Holynfare, and to his successors, of 13*s.* 4*d.*, "also the average as hath been "accustomed." Humphrey is bound by the lease to "well and "sufficiently reparell and uphold" the messuage and buildings during the period of his tenancy. (R. 155.) This lease adds another name to the list of Holynfer Chapel priests in *Warrington Church Notes.* Laurence Langshawe was seemingly the immediate predecessor of Randle Woodward, the lease being made just before the agreement was entered into by William Mascy and John Assheley, with Richard Warburton, the 19th May,

18 Henry VIII, as to the next presentation to Holynfer Chapel being given to Woodward (*Warrington Ch. Notes*, p. 206).

On 12th April, 29 Henry VIII, William Mascy enfeoffed John Aston, son and heir apparent of Thomas Aston, Esq., and William Mascy, chaplain, of four messuages in Glasebroke, let severally to John Gatcliff, John Clare, Petronilla Shaw, widow, and Gilbert Fynche, also certain pasturage in Rixton called "Barrowfield," and a part of the enclosure called "The farther "Northfeld," for securing an annuity of 46*s.* 4*d.* to his son John Mascy to take effect upon his (William's) death. (R. 167.) The same day certain other premises in Rixton were granted to the same trustees for an annuity to the same amount for William's other son Thomas Mascy. (R. 157.)

William Mascy, at the requisition of Thurstan Tyldesley, Esq., and in compliance with certain covenants made between them on 12th April, 29 Henry VIII, "for the marriage of Richard "Massy, son and heir of the said William, with Anne, daughter "of Thurstan Tildesley and now wife of the said Richard," by his deed dated 16th April, 29 Henry VIII (1538), enfeoffs Thomas Starkey of Stretton, Esq., William Radcliff, Esq., and James Massy of Carlton, gent., of certain closes—amongst which appear the names of those granted for the jointure of Alice Botiler in 1464—and certain pastures in Rixton, to the yearly value of £12, to be held for the use of William Mascy during his life, and then to the trustees for them to hold the same for seven years, for raising of portions for William's two daughters, Anne and Margaret, and after the seven years have expired to the use of Anne, "now wife of Richard Massy"; on her death the same to revert to the said Richard Mascy and his heirs male, on failure of whom to the heirs male of Hamon Mascy, his ancestor. (R. 158.)

The following day, also at Thurstan Tildesley's "request," William Mascy grants to the same trustees his capital messuage in Rixton, called Rixton Hall, together with all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Rixton, Glasebroke, Pulton, Penyngton, and Warrington, co. Lancaster, and in Coggeshull, Comberbach, Nether and Over Whitley, Thelwall, and Altrin-

cham, co. Chester, in settlement, after William's death, for the use of Richard and Anne Mascy and their heirs male. (R. 159.)

William Mascy's will is dated 18th May, 1538 (30 Henry VIII), and in it he leaves his body to be buried in the Rixton Chapel in Warrington Church, and makes the following bequests to his relations: A black garment to his son-in-law Thomas Ayston (Aston); a stagge to his brother Hamnet Mascy; a bay nag to his brother James, and a gelding to his brother Richard; to the Chapel of Hollyn Green a calf, to maintain God's service. To his mother, Mrs. Starkey, he leaves a white gelding; and a heifer, to keep up the Chapel of Stretton. His son John Mascy was to have a black ambling colt, and his other son Thomas his sword. He also names his daughters Anne and Mergot. (*Lanc. and Chesh. Wills*, Chet. Soc., vol. li. pp. 201 and 202.) He died the 19th day of May, 30 Henry VIII, the inquisition after his death being taken 7th September, 32 Henry VIII, at which latter date his son and heir Richard Mascy was declared to be aged fifteen years and nine months. (*Inq. p. m. Duch. Lanc.* vol. viii. 32 Henry VIII, No. 17.) Besides dying seized of the manor of Rixton, with lands there in Glasebroke, Pulton, Holyngrene, and Warrington, he also held, under the king, land in Over Whitley and Coggeshull. (W. 102 and 103.)

This William Mascy entered his arms at the Visitation of Lancashire by Benalt in 1533 as, *Quarterly, first, Argent, on a bend Sable, three covered cups of the field; second, quarterly, Gules and Argent, in the second quarter a mullet Sable; third, Argent, three birds close Vert; fourth, Argent, a squirrel sejant Gules, holding a nut Or.* (*Chet. Soc. Pub.* vol. ci.)

William Mascy had, besides his son and heir Richard, two sons, Thomas and John, both of whom, as already shewn, had annuities for life settled upon them, and who are also named in their father's will.

John Mascy, in 1576, acted as guardian to his great nephew Hamlet Aston of Glasebroke, being then described of Hollynsgrene. (*Duch. Lanc. Plead.*) He was still alive in 1588; as William Mascy of Rixton, Esq., leased to one John Smith on the

9th of November, 30 Elizabeth, a messuage, cottage, and land in Glasebroke, the rent of which he was to pay to the said William "immediately after the death of John Mascie of Glasebroke, "gent." (*Rixton Leases*, No. 11.)

Mr. Beamont gives William another son named Hamlet, who he states married Joan, daughter of William Bothe of Dunham Massey, but no mention appears of this Hamlet, nor is such a marriage recorded in the Bothe pedigrees. In the pedigree of the Rixton Mascys, amongst the Dodsworth MSS. (vol. xxxix. fol. 152), a like match is given, but as this Hamlet has issue—Hamlet, William a priest, Anne, John, married to Anne, daughter of Sir John Bothe of Barton, it becomes evident that the match is intended for that between Hamon Mascy and Johanna, daughter of Sir Robert Bothe of Dunham Massey, in 1438.

In Benalt's Visitation three daughters are accredited to William, namely, Douce, Anne, and Margaret. Douce became the wife of Thomas, son and heir of John Ashton of Penketh (*Flower and St. George's Visits. of Lanc.*, 1567 and 1613). The marriage must have taken place before 1538, as William Mascy names "Thomas Ayston, my son-in-law," in his will. Some dispute arose between the Ashtons and Mascys in later years, for, in 18 Elizabeth, "Hamlet Ashton of Gray's Inn, son and heir of "Hamlet Ashton of Glasebroke, co. Lancaster, deceased," complained that, his father dying seized of certain premises in Glasebroke, they should have descended to his son, the complainant, but that certain deeds and writings relating to the same coming into the possession of John Mascy of Hollingrent (Hollingsgreen), co. Lancaster, gent., he by colour of the deeds entered possession, and during the minority of the orator "has "taken away marl to the quantity of six thousand loads." Hamlet Ashton therefore prays the Court of Chancery that John Mascy be made to produce the writings. (*Duchy Plead.*, vol. lix. a. 13, 18 Eliz.) In another bill of complaint of the same date, he declares he is lawfully seized of a third part of the

manor and moss of Glasebroke and of Glasebroke waste, which he and his ancestors had enjoyed in common with Richard Mascye, lord of the other two parts. But now, Richard Mascye perceiving that "your orator is young and unskilful and without "friends"; Richard further "being a man of great wealth and "greatly allyed there, and having gotten sundry evidences and "writings into his possession, doth suborne and maintain all his "tenants of another manor called Ryxton, to enter and put their "cattle on the waste of Glasebroke, and hath also enclosed "several portions of the waste." Ashton prays, therefore, that John and Richard Mascye may appear at Westminster to make answer. The bill is dated 11th March, 1576. Richard Mascy dying 21st July, 1579, answer is made to the bill, 28th January, 1586, by William Mascie, who for himself disclaims any right or claim to Glasebroke or the wastes there, named in the bill, excepting as guardian of his son Richard Mascie, who is about thirteen years old, and states that his (William's) father Richard Mascie was lawfully seized of the manor of Glasebroke and the waste, and denies that Hamlet Ashton's father was seized of any part of it. (*Duchy Plead.* vol. 95, a. 46.) I fancy the Ashtons must have been able in the end to prove their right, as when Richard Mascy in 1598 purchased from Ireland the manorial rights of Glasebroke, there was a chief rent of six and eight pence due from John, son and heir apparent of Hamlet Ashton, late of Glasebroke, to the chief lord for his premises in Glasebroke.

The other two daughters of William Mascy, Anne and Mergot, or Margaret, had portions assured them by deed, dated 16th April, 29 Henry VIII, (R. 158,) and were at the time of their father's death both quite young. I have not discovered if they married. Mr. Beamont gives William another daughter named Jane, who he states married John Davenport of Davenport, but by the Devonport pedigree in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, this Jane Mascy is said to be daughter and co-heir of Richard Mascy, a younger brother of Sir Geoffrey Mascy of Tatton. No mention of the Davenports occurs in any of the Mascy papers of this date.

Richard Mascy. 1538.

IX.—RICHARD MASCY, son and heir of WILLIAM, being aged fifteen years and nine months at the taking of his father's *Inquisition post mortem* in September, 1541, was therefore born in December, 1525. He succeeded to the Rixton estates, having married in childhood Anne, daughter of Thurstan Tildesley of Wordley, Esq. When Benalt made his Visitation of Lancashire in 1533, the marriage had already taken place, as he states it in his entry of the Rixton Mascy's pedigree, remarking that "the "elder of them passeth not vii years." (*Chetham Soc. Pub.*, vol. ci.)

In 1556 Richard Mascy set about the buying back of those lands and farms with which his great-uncle, Hamon Mascy, had endowed the chantry or chapel of Hollynfare, and which, at the dissolution of the chantries, 1 Edward VI, had been confiscated by the Crown. The indenture of purchase is dated 8th October, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, by which "Sir Thomas Holcroft of "Valeryaull, co. Chester, Knt.", in consideration of £100 received, agrees to sell and convey to Richard Mascy of Rixton, Esq., "all that the late chauntry foundet in the chapel of Hol-"lynfare within the parish of Warrington," with all the lands, tenements, &c., to the late chantry belonging, situate in Glasebroke and Rixton, and let to Charles Spakeman, Hamnet Yate, Thomas Yate, and George Clerke, "which chauntry and lands "the said Sir Thomas had conveyed to him (amongst other "things) by the gift or grant of our Sovereign Ladye the Queen, "by her graces Letters patent, bearing date Winchester 23 July "in the 2d year of her reign." It is agreed that another £100 is to be paid by Richard Mascy when the lands have been finally conveyed to him. (R. 160, 160 B, 161, and W. 100.) The Fine of the sale is dated at Lancaster, Monday after the Assumption, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Richard Massye, Esq., plaintiff, Thomas Holcroft, Knt., deforciant of four messuages, gardens, and orchards, 60 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 6 of pasture, 20 of wood, and 40 of common and moor, with 100 acres of

moss and turbary, with appurtenances in Glasebroke and Rixton, along with the chantry of Hollynfayre in the parish of Warrington. (R. 162.) The licence of alienation from the Crown is dated 29th May, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, the seal to which is in splendid condition. (R. 163.) A lease, dated 10th Dec., 2 Edward VI, from the Duchy of Lancaster, shows that on the confiscation of the chantries, Hollynfare and its lands of endowment were let to Sir William Norreys, Knt., for 21 years, at £5 a year, to be paid into the Duchy revenues. (R. 160 c.) I conclude he must have surrendered this lease, as no mention is made of its existence in the deeds of conveyance and sale from Holcroft to Mascy. In 1560 and 1561, Richard paid four shillings as his fine for homage, &c., to the Crown for the chantry of Hollynfare. (W. 101.) He bound himself to Thomas Boteler, the feudal lord of Rixton, the 18th April, 1563, to pay 20 pence yearly for his homage and fealty at Bewsey, at the close of Easter each year. (*Homage Roll of Warrington*, p. 38.)

Richard Mascy, by deed dated 19th December, 14 Elizabeth, grants to William Liversage of Whilock, co. Chester, Esq., and John Massie of Coddington, Esq., certain premises in Warrington, Pulton, Fernehead, Rixton, and Glasebroke, co. Lancaster, and in Thelwall, co. Chester, of the yearly value of £20. 0*s.* 0*d.*, to be held in trust for the use of "Dorothy Massie, daughter and heir "of Peter Danyell, deceased, and now wife of William Massie, "son and heir apparent of the said Richard Massie," as was specified and agreed on in a pair of indentures of the marriage contract of the said William and Dorothy, made between Richard Massie of the one part, and Thomas Danyell of Over Tabley, co. Chester, of the other, and dated 14th December, 14 Elizabeth. (R. 164.) Dorothy Danyell was declared, at the death of her father, Peter Danyell of Over Tabley, the 9th November, 1557, to have been aged four years and three months (*Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 473); and she was evidently under the guardianship of her uncle, Thomas Danyell, who succeeded her father in the possession of "The Hall of the Wood," in Over Tabley.

A bill was filed in chancery, 25 Elizabeth, to perpetuate testimony of a claim, in which William Mascy of Rixton, and Dorothy his wife, the daughter and heir of Peter Danyell, late of Over Tabley, co. Chester, recite how Dorothy's late father was, by Letters Patent dated 10th April, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, granted the capital messuage with appurtenances, called "The Hall of the "Wood," situate in Over Tabley, co. Chester, to be held of the king and queen, by knight's service "in capite;" and Peter Danyell dying so seized of the same, they ought to have descended to the said Dorothy, his daughter, but that one Peter Danyell, son and heir of Thomas Danyell, a younger brother of Peter Danyell, deceased, "dothe wrongfully detain possession of the premises "and to give colour to his unlawful and injurious dealings hath "published that Peter Danyell, the father of Dorothy, made his "last will and testament the 27th day of July, 1557, and by it "bequeathed the premises to Peter Danyell junior and his heirs "male; whereas Dorothy and William say they are able to show "the true will of Peter Danyell the senior, of the same date, "written in his own hand, where there is no mention of such a "demise." (W. 105.) It is feared that Dorothy was unable to prove the will to be forged, and therefore did not obtain her rights; at any rate Peter Danyell, junior, and his descendants continued to possess the debated estates.

Richard Mascy and William his son, on 1st August, 1574, granted to Edward Tildesley of Morleys, co. Lancaster, and to William Starkye of Stretton, a rent charge of £40 a year, to take effect on Richard's death, for securing portions of 100 marks apiece to such of Richard Mascy's daughters as might remain unmarried at their father's death. (R. 165.)

Richard Mascy died the 15th July, 21 Elizabeth, and by his *Inquisition post mortem* taken at Wigan, co. Lancaster, the 9th October, 21 Elizabeth, it is declared that he died seized of the Manor of Rixton with its appurtenances—20 messuages, 2 cottages, 1 water mill, 1 windmill, 50 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, and 50 of moor, moss, and

turbary with appurtenances in Rixton; the right of fishing in the Mersey; also, 4 other messuages, gardens, and orchards, with 20 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 20 of moor, moss, and turbary, with appurtenances in Rixton and Glasebroke once parcel of the Chantry of Hollynfare, lately dissolved. Also the manor of Glasebroke with its appurtenances, 6 messuages, 4 cottages, 10 gardens, 50 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 50 of pasture, and 100 of moor, moss, and turbary, with appurtenances in Glasebrook. Of these, the messuages and gardens, &c., late the possession of the Chantry of Hollynsfare are held of the Queen by military service "in capite," and are valued at a clear annual rent of xxx^{s}; the remainder of the premises being held of Thomas Butler, Knt., by military service, and by a rent of £1 2*s.* 1½*d.*, and valued yearly at £xvj. He was also seized of two burgages and two gardens, with appurtenances, in Warrington, held of Sir Thomas Butler, Knt., by fealty, and valued at eight shillings a year. In the margin of the Inquisition it is noted that Richard Massie, being seized of all these lands, had by a deed dated 17th September, 20 Elizabeth, granted to Sir William Bothe, Knt., and others, his manors and lands for the use of the said Richard for his life, and, after his death, to the use of Richard the son of William Massie, son and heir to the said Richard, and to the male heirs of Richard Massie the younger, and for default to the use of William Massie, son of the said William Massie, and his male heirs, and for default to Thurstan Massie. Richard Massie, further, died seized of a messuage and three acres of land, meadow, &c., in Fernehead, held, with other land, of Thomas Langton, Esq., in socage, and valued at eighteen shillings. (R. 169.)

Besides William, the son and heir, Richard Mascy had Richard, the second son, living November, 1615, when he is named in the settlement made on his nephew William's marriage. (R. 174.) He was the father of four sons, Thurstan, Richard, Thomas, and Tildesley, all named in his will in 1632. Of these four sons, in a settlement of March, 1642, Thurstan is described

"of Southwarke, co. Surrey," and Thomas, "of Rixton." (R. 185 B.)

In August, 8 James I, William Tatton of Withernshawe, gave this Richard a lease of a farm at Etchells, co. Chester, for the lives of his two sons Richard and Thurstan Mascy (*Rixton Leases*, No. 162), which lease was assigned in 1625 to William Mascy, his nephew. (W. 111.)

Thomas Mascy, this Richard's third son, became a yeoman, holding farms in Rixton and Glasebroke of the head of his family. In October, 1629, we find Richard Mascy, the then lord of Rixton, leasing to his kinsman Thomas, for 21 years, a certain messuage, &c., in Glasebroke, on payment of £60 fine and an annual rent of 20*s.* 10*d.* (*Rixton Leases*, No. 43.) And the 20th October, 1641, a cottage in Rixton is let to him for the lives of Thomas himself, of Anne his wife, and of Dorothy their daughter. (*Rixton Leases*, No. 156.) He surrendered these leases 23rd February, 1655, to Gilbert Ireland, who then held the confiscated estates of "Squire" Mascy, and on payment of £30 obtained a new lease of his premises for the same three lives, and at a yearly rent of only 8*s.*, with the doing of "one "day's weedinge of corne, one day's drawing turves, one day "filling and hooking marles, two sufficient rent hens at St. "Thomas the Apostle's 'feast,' together with the shearing of one "half acre of corne and setting up the same in riders of eight "sheaves betwixt the number of thirteen and fifteen thraves of "the said half acre." He was also to grind all his corn and grain at Ireland's mill, appear and do suit at the court, &c., besides all the amercements, boons, services, &c., usually due for the lands. (*Rixton Leases*, No. 142.)

The above-named Richard made his will the 27th of December, 1632, describing himself therein as "of Rixton, gentleman." He directed that he was to be "buried at my Parish Church of "Warrington in our auntient buriale (place) wheare my ancestors "have been laide." He divides his goods into three equal parts, one of which he leaves to his "now wyfe," Margaret Mascye; another part to his sons Richard, Thomas and Tildesley Mascy,

"equally to be devided amongst them for their childe's portions." The third part he reserves for himself, out of which his debts and funeral expenses are to be paid, and "unto Thurstan Mascye my "sonn the sum of Fortie shillings for a full satisfaction of his "chyldes p[t] of goods in regard that the said Thurstan hath been "a chargeable chyld unto me and hath putt me to more chardge "than any other of my children are like to have for their "portions." The residue of his own part of his goods was to be divided between his wife Margaret and his son Richard. He desires that whereas "theire is a bedsteed of myne within the "Hall of Rixton in my nephewes chamber," it is to form part of his goods to be divided. The will was proved in April, 1633. (*Chester Registry of Wills.*) He was buried at Warrington, 17th February, 1632-3.

The third son of Richard, "the squire" of Rixton and Anne Tildesley, was James Mascy, named in the settlement of November, 1615. He entered Gray's Inn in 1587, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Singleton of Staining (*St. George's Visit.*, 1613), but left no issue. He was buried at Warrington, 29th January, 1628-9, being described in the Parish Register as "gent and lawier."

Another son was John Mascy, named in the will of his sister Dorothy Mascy in 1600, with his brothers Richard and James, but no mention is made of him in the settlement of 1615, which leaves one to suppose he was then dead, and probably he died childless, as the Rixton property was settled, on failure of the male issue of William, Richard, and James, on John Mascy of Layton, who was a cousin. Of daughters, Richard Mascy had by Anne Tyldesley three, namely, Mary, Jane, and Dorothy.

Mary Mascy married, before her father's death, Robert, son and heir of Robert Blundell of Ince Blundell. The bond from Robert Blundell of Ince to Richard Mascy of Rixton, to fulfil articles of an indenture in regard to a marriage to be had between Robert the son of Blundell and Mary the daughter of Mascy, is amongst the Blundell family papers preserved at Ince Blundell,

and is dated 30th day of August, . . . Elizabeth; but the Rev. T. E. Gibson, who, having carefully examined all the Ince Blundell muniments, kindly affords me this information, notices that, curiously enough, the year of the Queen's reign has been omitted, and no further deeds appear relating to the marriage. As Robert Blundell, their heir, was, at St. George's Visitation of Lancashire, declared to be aged forty years in 1614 (*Chet. Soc.* vol. lxxxii. p. 77), we may conclude that the marriage of Mary Mascy with Robert Blundell took place about the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. She was still living in 1614.

Jane Mascy, daughter of Richard, is, I conclude, the Jane Mascy named in the will of her grandfather, Thurstan Tildesley, in 1547, and she married, 10th February, 5 Elizabeth (1563), Hamlet, son and heir of Thomas Bruche of Bruche, co. Lancaster. On 6th February, 5 Elizabeth, Richard Mascy, in consideration of this marriage, had undertaken to pay £200 in various stated sums to Thomas Bruche, but it appears by pleadings in Chancery that he failed to perform his part of the contract, the executors of Thomas having to sue him for what remained. (*Duch. Lanc. Plead.*, 5 Eliz., vol. xvi., V. No. 1.)

Dorothy, Richard Mascy's other daughter, died unmarried in 1605, making her will the 14th May, 1600. In it she names her brother Richard Mascy, with his children Dorothy, Richard, and Anne, also her brothers John and James Mascy, and her cousin Thurstan Tildesley, with his children Edward, Thomas, and Anne Tildesley. Her will was proved 23rd September, 1605 (*Chester Registry*).

Richard Mascy's wife Anne (*née* Tildesley) survived him some years, being alive 1st August, 33 Elizabeth, when she joined with her son William in the letting of a farm at Rixton. (*Rixton Leases*, No. 121.)

William Mascy. 1579.

X. William Mascy, son and heir of Richard, was born in 1552, being aged 27 years at the date of the taking of his father's *Inquisition post mortem*, the 9th October, 21 Elizabeth; and he

married, as already mentioned (in 1572), Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Peter Danyell of Over Tabley.

By an indenture, dated 15th January, 17 Elizabeth, he and his wife assign to Richard Mascy (his father), and to Edward Tildesley of "Morlet," co. Lancaster (his uncle), the jointure of £20 a year which had been settled upon Dorothy Danyell on her marriage with the said William Mascy. The same jointure was by this deed to be held by Richard and Edward during William's life, on this condition, that "for the life of the said William, "Richard Massye and Edward Tildesley are to well and suffi- "ciently fynde and maintain the said William and Dorothy his "wife, and also one man servant and one maid servant to attend "and wait upon the said William and Dorothy; with meat and "drink, clothes and lodging at the now dwelling house of Richard "Massye, or at the dwelling house of Edward Tildesley where he "shall be conversant and abiding." (R. 167.)

Livery, under the Great Seal, was granted to William Mascy, gent., the 16th of May, 22 Elizabeth, of all the premises in Lancashire of which his father, Richard Mascy of Rixton, Esq., died seized held of the Crown. (R. 170.)

The parish church of Warrington was about this time being restored and enlarged; by which latter, it seems the Mascy Chapel was encroached upon, and some dispute engendered between William Mascy and the parish of Warrington. Dr. Leche, Chancellor of the Consistory Court of Chester, was, therefore, called upon to decide between the parties, and on the 12th April, 1586 (28 Elizabeth), he made the following award "between Mr. William Massie and the Churchwardens of the "Church of Warrington concerning a distance of place between "the chapel of the said Mr. Massie and the said parish church." "I doe injoyne the churche wardens toe build uppe the roume "or place betweene the steeple and Mr. Massie his chappell "upon the charges of the parish. And for that (as the said "chappell is nowe altered from the frame or fasshion of the oulde

" buildinge) the saide buildinge by the parish toe be made cannot " convenientlie and decently goe forwarde withoute some de- " facinge either of the said churche or of the saide chappell " except the saide parishe maie build upon the arches and piller " of the said chappell. Therefore I do order that the saide " parishioners shall give and allowe toe the saide Mr. Massie the " sum of fyve poundes of lawfull money towardes the charges he " hath been att in makinge the saide piller and arches. And that " the saide Mr. Massie and his heires shall forever hereafter " suffer and permitt the saide parish toe laie theire buildinge up " of that saide rowme or place upon the saide arches and piller." In case William Mascy or the parish will not agree to this decision, they are to show cause, &c. " Moreover for that one " William Shire freemason one of the workmen of the saide " chappell affirmeth that the saide arches are weake and flatte " and not able to beare a greate waighte therefore the church- " wardens be admonished that they overcharge not these twoe " arches with toe much waighte upon perill to re-edify and make " uppe the same againe at the charges of the parishe." The award being agreed to by the various parties concerned, Mr. Mascy having received the said five pounds, " agreed to permitt " the said parish to erect their buildinge upon the piller and " arches aforesaide." The instrument of agreement being made public, at the request of the parish, by " Mr. Parson Hurward," and by Gilbert Taylor acting for Mr. Mascy, the 20th October, 1586, it being recorded in the presence of Edward Butler of Bewsey, Esq., Thomas Norris, gent., John Asshton, gent., " Simon Hurward, parson there," John Stopforth, one of the churchwardens, and Gilbert Taylor, &c. (R. 171.)

From the wording of this Award one is led to conjecture that the Mascys had lately made some alterations in, or rebuilt their chapel, which seems confirmed by Sampson Erdeswicke having a few years before (in 1572) called it " le Nova Capella." It was doubtless when the alterations in the church at this time were taking place that the crypt was filled up, as noticed in *Warrington Church Notes.*

In 1587, William Mascy, with Miles Gerard, was called upon to furnish a demi-lance towards the armament of the country. He died in 1595, having had by his wife, Dorothy Danyell, Richard (who succeeded him), William (a priest, named in Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664, and on whom the Rixton estates were settled, in failure of his brother Richard's male issue in 1578), and Thurstan (also named in the settlement of 1578); but of neither can I learn more. There do not appear to have been any daughters, or, if there were, they perhaps died in infancy. Dorothy survived her husband some years, and had, 39 and 40 Elizabeth, some trouble to obtain a portion of her jointure, having to sue certain tenants for unlawful possession of premises in Rixton and Glasebroke and Fernehead. (*Duch. Cal. of Pleadings*, vol. iii, p. 379.)

Richard Mascy. 1595.

XI.—RICHARD MASCY succeeded to his father's estates in 1595, and as he was aged 13 in 1586 (*Duch. Pleadings*, vol. xcv. 46 A), was born in 1573. He married (but in what year I cannot discover) Anne, daughter of Richard Middleton of Middleton Hall, co. Westmoreland. (*Dugdale's Visitation*, 1664.)

In July, 1597, Edward Norris of Speke, Henry Stanley of Bickerstath, and Richard Mascy of Rixton, Esquires, made an agreement with Miles Gerard of Ince, Esq., concerning the furnishing of one demi-lance "for her majesty's service in warres," by which the three agreed to pay £12 to Miles Gerard for their three parts of the expense of this demi-lance. Gerard on his part undertakes to find the said demi-lance's horse and his furniture, viz., "arrow complete, lance staffe and cast of pistolles, "sword, dagger, and girdle, demi-lance saddle, brydle, aud their "furniture all new and serviceable, of the value of £7 10*s*." He is also to keep in readiness "the demi-lance horse with a "rider arrayed and well appointed," in case they are required. It is further agreed that if the lance is called to serve in the wars, then the three are to pay Miles Gerard £2 each for his expenses, but if, after being called out, he is not required to go

to the wars, then Gerard is to refund to each of them their £2. (W. 106.)

The 14th April, 1598, Richard Massye was able, for the sum of £50 paid to Thomas Ireland of Bewsey, co. Lancaster, Esq. (now his superior lord in place of the Butlers) to change the tenure of his manors of Rixton and Glasebroke—which had hitherto been held "of the manor of Warrington by Knight's "service, suite to the Corte Baron of the said Thomas as of his "manor of Warrington, *de tribus septimanus in tres septimanus*, "and also by suite to the Corte Leete of our Sovereigne Ladie "the Queen, twyce in the yeare houlden at Warrington," and by a yearly rent of £1. 2*s.* 1½*d.* for Rixton, 12*d.* for Glasebroke, and 5*s.* 4*d.* for premises in Warrington—into a socage tenure. Thomas Ireland releasing for himself and his heirs all claim to Knight's service, suit of Court Baron, homage, ward, marriage, and relief in any way formerly due from the said manors, saving a rent of 1*d.* yearly for the manors of Rixton and Glasebroke and the premises in Warrington, with fealty and appearance at the Court Leet twice a year. Thomas Ireland and Mary his wife giving full warranty of the change. (R. 173.) For a further sum of £50, Thomas Ireland sells all manner of improvement and encroachment made in the lordship of Rixton and Glasebroke; with all wastes and commons, waifs, wards, and other manorial rights, together with 6*s.* 8*d.* chief rents, with all the duties and services payable and due from John Ashton, son and heir of Hamlet Ashton late of Glasebroke, gent., deceased. (R. 173 B.)

In 1610, Richard Mascy being seized jointly with Thomas Wilne of a close in Poulton, called "ye Bothomes," containing 4½ acres and 32 wood falls, they agreed to divide the same, 22nd May, 8 James I. (W. 109.)

Richard Mascy of Rixton was executor to the will of Henry Byrom of Byrom, dated 14th April, 1613. (W. 110.)

In February, 11 James I (1613), we come across the reward to a faithful servant in the shape of a lease, granted by Richard Mascy of Rixton to Isabel Daniell, alias Hall, "in consideration "of twenty marks, but most especially for the consideration of

"her long and trustie service of twenty years done to Dorothy "Mascy, mother of the said Richard, and the said Dorothy before "her death willing and requiring that so it be done," of the messuage and tenement in Warrington, late in the tenure of George Keuardale, for the term of twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of seven shillings and the usual boons, averages, &c. (*Rixton Leases*, 208.) In the inventory of Richard Mascy's goods in 1645, one of the rooms in Rixton Hall is called "Isabelle's chamber"; perhaps this was in memory of the faithful servant of the family.

On 11th November, 1615 (13 James I), an Indenture was made between Roger Bradshagh of Haigh, co. Lancaster, Esq., of one part, and Richard Massye of Rixton, Esq., and Hamlet, his son and heir apparent, of the other, which states that a marriage is to take place at or before St. Andrew the Apostle, in Winter next ensuing, between Hamlet Massye and "Doretye," daughter of Roger Bradshagh, and that in consideration of this marriage and of £700 by Roger to Richard paid, the two Massyes undertake to convey to Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, Knt. and Banneret, Sir George Bothe of Dunham Massye, Knt. and Baronet, Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, Knt., and Robert Blundell of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, as Trustees, the manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, with all manorial rights, also land and premises in Pulton, Fernyhead, and Warrington, so as to insure a jointure of £60 a year to Dorothy, as wife of Hamlet. The estates are to be held for the use of Hamlet and Dorothy, and after their death to the use of Richard the father, if he live so long, he being bound to maintain Hamlet's children. On his death the estates were to pass to Hamlet's sons in tail male, "for default to "Richard Massye, uncle to Richard Massye, the partie to these "presents," and his heirs male; for default "to James Massye, "another uncle to the said Richard Massye, the partie to these "presents," and his heirs male; for default to John Massye of Layton, co. Lancaster, Esq., and his heirs male; for default to William Massye of Cadueshed, co. Lancaster, and his heirs male; for default to Thomas Massye, one of the brothers of William Massye of Cadueshed, &c.; remainder to the right

heirs of the said Richard. Power was given to raise Dorothy's jointure by another £40 a year if she survived Hamlet, and had issue by him, and remained unmarried. Powers were also given to raise £200 a-piece for each of Richard's daughters, and £300 for each of Hamlet's, while twenty nobles a year for Richard's, and £10 a year for Hamlet's younger sons was arranged for. A further clause to the settlement was added, that if Hamlet's eldest son or heir married without the consent of Hamlet (or, if he was dead, of Richard), that then this heir was to forfeit 2,000 marks to the heirs of Richard. Roger Bradshagh signs this deed, dating it 14th November, 1615. The seal bears, *Quarterly, first, two bendlets between two martlets; second and third, three bars; fourth, a mullet. On a helm with mantling is a stag near a tree.* (R. 174.) I name this seal because the first quarter is different to the arms given in Flower's Visitation of Lancashire, 1567, where they appear: *Argent, two bends Sable, a crescent for difference*, for Bradshagh of Haigh, but are similar to the coat given by St. George, 1613.

The Fine for the settlement of the Rixton manors, &c., is dated Monday in the fourth week after Easter, 18 James I, Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt. and Banneret, Sir George Bothe, Knt. and Baronet, Sir Peter Legh, Knt., and Robert Blundell, plaintiffs, Richard Mascy, Esq. and Anne his wife, Hamlet Mascy, gent., son and heir apparent of Richard Mascy, Esq., and Richard Mascy, gent., deforciants of 32 messuages, one water mill, 35 cottages, 10 orchards, 30 gardens, 360 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 360 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and bog, 100 acres of moor, 100 acres of moss, and 60 acres of turbary, with common of pasture, &c., in Rixton, Glasebroke, Pulton, Fearnyhead, and Warrington, and £1 3*s.* 2*d.* free rents, with all appurtenances and the right of fishing in the river Mersey. (R. 176.)

Mr. Beamont in his *Mascy of Rixton Pedigree*, already quoted, mentions a deed dated 22nd April, 1624, by which Richard Mascy of Rixton, and Richard Mascy the elder, of the same

place, conveyed land to the Mores of Thelwall in (I conclude) Thelwall. A deed was enrolled at Chester, 31st March, 1624, by which Richard Mascy of Rixton, the younger, and Richard Mascy of Rixton, his uncle, sell to John More of London, and William More of Thelwall, his brother, a messuage in Thelwall, the conveyance being for the performance, in part, of covenants contained in certain indentures made by the same parties the 27th March, 1624 (29 *Report Dep. Keeper P. R.*, p. 191), which is probably the sale named by Mr. Beamont, the two Mascys being evidently Richard, the son of William by Dorothy Daniell, and his uncle being Richard, son of Richard by Anne Tildesley, the latter being the "uncle" named in the marriage settlement of 1615, and who died 1633.

Land in Thelwall was named in the contract of settlement on the marriage of Richard Mascy and Anne Tildesley in 1538, and amongst the premises charged with the jointure of Dorothy Danyell in 1572, is a farm in that town, let to John Caldwall at 16*s.* yearly; but no further mention occurs of Thelwall amongst the Mascy deeds.

In the interesting *Chronicles of Thelwall*, in vol. i. of "The "Topographer and Genealogist," by Mr. James Nicholson, F.S.A., mention is made of the family of Mascy of Mascy Green, in Thelwall; but unfortunately the able writer offers no suggestion as to their pedigree, neither does he give any idea as to the dates when they became possessed of or when they relinquished their freehold. That they were of the Rixton family of Mascys is, I think, pretty certain, and possibly the Mascy Green mentioned formed part of the land in Thelwall which Petronilla Werburton brought to her husband, William Mascy of Rixton, in 1415. It is said that "Mascy Green" passed to the Drinkwaters of Warburton. In October, 1723, Richard Mascy of Rixton refers in a letter to the sums of money which he then owes to a Mr. Drinkwater.

The 5th October, 19 James I, 1622, Richard Mascy obtained, in consideration of £100, a lease from Sir Thomas Ireland of

Bewsey, Knt., for 31 years, of the corn tithes of Rixton and Glasebroke, having to pay for the same yearly twelve pence as long as a lease heretofore made of the said tithes to John Ashton of Glasebroke, gent., existed, and on its expiration the sum of £2 yearly for every unexpired year of the remainder of the term. (*Rixton Leases*, 27.) The tithe of hay and grass Mascy already possessed.

About this date, namely 1621, a dispute arose between Richard Mascy and Alice the wife of William Hawarden (formerly wife of Thomas Rixton), and the Rector of Warrington, on account of their encroachment on the choir or chapel of the Mascys in Warrington Church, the Rector having put a stall or desk, and the Rixtons a large pew therein. The matter being referred to the Bishop of Chester, he ordered the Mascy chapel to be restored to its former condition, the Rector's desk was to be removed, the Rixtons' pew taken away, and the old forms replaced; Mrs. Hawarden and the posterity of Thomas Rixton being assigned the lowest form. (*Lanc. Chantries.*) There existed, before the restoration of Warrington Church in 1858, a pew, on the door of which was carved, "RICHARD MASSYE AN° DNI 1617," with the arms *Quarterly, first, on a bend three covered cups; second, quarterly, in the same quarter, a mullet; third, three birds close; fourth, a squirrel sejant.* This pew must have been carved to shew Mascy's "right" to a seat in the parish church as owner of Rixton; a right which the Bishop of Chester evidently recognised, for the family were Catholics, and, as we shall see, heavily fined for their recusancy in the next reign. Perhaps the carved pew door was one of the "forms" which had to be replaced in the Mascy chapel in 1621.

A general pardon under the Great Seal was granted to Richard Mascy of Rixton, Esq., the 20th February, 1 Charles I (R. 177), which was probably a necessary precaution, adopted by many other Catholics at this date. In 1629, Richard Mascye of Rixton, co. Lancaster, Esq., a "convicted recusant," personally appeared at York "before his Majesty's Commissioners authorized to com-"pounde for the forfeiture of the lands and goods of recusants

"convicted in Lancashire and other counties," and he then made composition for himself, Anne his wife, Hamlet his son, and Dorothy his daughter-in-law—of all his manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, and of all the messuages, lands, and tenements in Warrington, Pulton, and Pemberton, and of the tithe of corn in Rixton and Glasebroke, "and on account of this appearance "shall be free from further disquietude and trouble as a recusant, "so long as he pay to his Majesty the rent so compounded for." This composition paper is signed by Charles Radcliffe, chief commissioner, and dated 12th December, 1629. (R. 178.) Unfortunately, amongst the family papers it is not stated what was the rent he had to pay.

Besides being, we hope, a devout Catholic, Richard was, possibly, fond of a little sport, if we may venture to judge him so from a carefully drawn up indenture of the conditions for a foot race, dated 10th May, 1 Charles I, between himself on the one part, and John Sharples of Freckleton in the said county (of Lancaster), gent., of the other, "concerning a foot race, or "match to be run by and betweene Thomas Rothwell of Rixton "aforesaid, yeoman, and one man shewed and called by the "name of Simon Poynter of Freckleton, husbandman." It is agreed that Richard or his assigns shall bring Thomas Rothwell, "if he then liveth," three "tryers," and one judge, to Kirkham Cross, co. Lancaster, upon the 24th day of June next ensuing, before two o'clock in the afternoon to run the foot race with and against Simon Poynter from this Cross in Kirkham to the Maypole in Weeton, within the same county, and back to the Cross, "the "ending place of the race," for the sum of £20. Richard Mascy, or his assigns, being bound to deposit this sum of £20, before the race begins, in the keeping "of one sufficient man then shewed "and chosen to be judger of the said foot race;" so that if it is judged Thomas Rothwell loses the race to Simon Poynter, "the "money may immediately be paid by the judger" to John Sharples. Mascy further covenants that if, after the starting, Thomas Rothwell, Richard Mascy, or his assigns, "shall will-"fullie or willinglie caste downe or hinder the said Simon

"Poynter during the continuance of the said foot race, by the "judgment of the greater number of the tryers," that then the £20 deposited by Mascy shall be paid over to Sharples. A forfeit of £10 is to be paid if Mascy does not bring his man to the start. John Sharples is bound by exactly the same conditions both as to the £20 and the racing, &c. This curious agreement was signed in the presence of Thomas Horner, Marmaduke Banister, John Thelwall, &c., is signed by "Richarde Mascy," and sealed with, on a shield Quarterly of four: first, on a bend three covered cups; second, quarterly, a mullet in the second quarter; third, three birds close; fourth, a squirrel sejant. (*Rixton Leases*, 313.)

Richard Mascy died in 1645, being buried at Warrington, 14th January, 1645. An "Inventory of all the goodes and chattels of "Richard Mascye of Rixton in the co. of Lancaster, Esq., "deceased, prised and vallued by Henry Chiveley, William "Spakeman, Thomas Mascy and William Clare, the 19th daie of "January, 1645," shows he possessed the usual farm stock, corn, and implements; amongst the latter being two coal carts, "one "olde and one new coal waine." The rooms enumerated in Rixton Hall are—"The Chappell Chamber," "The Little Parlor," "The Great Parlor," "The Bride's Chamber," "The Great "Chamber," "Isabell's Chamber," "The Greene Chamber," "The Closet," "The Stearehead Chamber," "Mr. Thomas' "Chamber" (one of the sons), "Mrs. Eltonheade's Chamber" (one of the daughters), "Mr. Mascy's Chamber," in which, amongst other things, were books to the value of three shillings and four pence! "The Kitchen Chamber" and "Richard "Robinson's Chamber." There were also "The Hall," with its tables and forms; "The Kitchen," "The Storehouse," "The "old Kitchen," and "The Seller." Amongst some of the miscellaneous articles valued is "1 bell and part of a clock, 13*s.* 4*d.*" In this inventory no silver is named, and the linen is apprized at £1 10*s.* only. (R. 189.)

Amongst some accounts dated 24th January, 1645, for the funeral expenses of Richard Mascy, the following items occur:—

The church dues, 2*s.*; for making the grave, 2*s.*; for ringing, 3*s.*; the coffin, 10*s.*; for links and chist (?) 15*s.*; to the poor, 5*s.*; for bread and drink, £3; and for wine, 3*s.* 3*d.* Possibly Richard had been ill for some time, as amongst the wages paid to servants is £2 to "The Nurse." There were fifteen men paid as "servants," and nine women including the nurse. There are also receipts dated 29th January, 1645, for £20 2*s.* 6*d.*; and again, 8th February, 1645, for £25, paid by John Piers to John Hampson, "for Mr. Richard Mascy's, of Rixton, composition made "for his estate, 1644." The sum of £44 was paid the year before on account of this same composition. (*Tempest Papers*, box 69.)

Richard's wife, Anne, predeceased him, being buried at Warrington Church, 10th December, 1636; hardly a month after her eldest son Hamlet. The issue of the marriage were—Hamlet, son and heir, Thomas, and William; with four daughters, Prisca, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne.

Thomas Mascy, the second son, to whom his father, on 2nd February, 1616, leased the tithes of hay and grass in the town meadows of Rixton, with the hereditaments belonging, for eighteen years, at a yearly rent of three shillings (due to the Parson of Warrington Church, at Easter) and also three peppercorns. (*Rixton Leases*, 315.) He is stated in Dugdale's *Visitation* to have been a soldier, and died unmarried in Flanders. His will was made 2nd August, 1622, before he started for the wars.

William Mascy, third son, was baptized at Warrington, 2nd July, 1599; and his father, in February, 1616, secured to him an annuity of 20 nobles out of premises in Rixton. (*Rixton Leases*, 101.) He married Jane, daughter of Edmund Standish, a younger son of Standish of Standish, and had by her two sons, Thomas and Hamlet, both of whom are named in the deed of settlement on the marriage of Richard Mascy "the younger" of Rixton with Mary Plowden, in 1642. William is in this deed described as "late son of Richard Mascy the elder, party to "these presents," which proves he was dead before 1642. William's elder son is called Thomas Mascy of Standish, where it is concluded he resided. (R. 185 B.)

Richard Mascy's daughter Prisca was granted by her father, the 18th January, 17 James I (1619), a rent charge of £100 for two years as her child's portion. (R. 175.) She died unmarried in 1623, being buried at Warrington the 13th August in that year.

Elizabeth Mascy was baptised at Warrington 20th July, 1601, and married Abraham Langton of the Lowe, co. Lancaster. (Dugdale's *Visit. of Lanc.*)

Mary Mascy married Edward Eccleston of Eccleston, co. Lancaster, and had by him a daughter, who was buried at Warrington 9th July, 1629. She married, secondly, John Warde of Capesthorne, co. Chester, but had no issue. This second marriage took place prior to 1634, for, in Michaelmas Term, 9 Charles I, an action was brought against Richard Mascye and Robert Blundell by George Warde of Capelthorne [Capesthorne], whose son John had married Mary, the defendant Mascy's daughter, and who had promised her a dower of £1000 upon certain conditions. *(Lanc. Record Series Excheq. Depos.)* Some portion of the promised dower must have been money derived from Mascy's Eccleston marriage, as Richard Mascy was only empowered to raise £200 for each of his daughters. (R. 174).

Anne Mascy, another daughter, married Richard, son and heir of Richard Eltonhed of Eltonhed-in-Sutton, co. Lancaster. The 20th April, 13 Charles I (1637), Richard Mascy, acting on the powers contained in the settlement of 1615, granted to Richard Eltonhed, the father, an annuity of £100 for two years (the same to commence after Mascy's death), as the portion due to Anne. (R. 181.)

Hamlet, "eldest son and heir apparent, while he lived, of "Richard Mascy," married, as stated in November, 1615, Dorothy Bradshagh, and dying "*in vita patris*," was buried at Warrington the 21st November, 1636, having had by his wife four sons and three daughters, namely:

Richard Mascy, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather in the Rixton estates.

Thomas Mascy, the second son, was born in 1622, and became a priest. He was educated at the Jesuits' College at St. Omers in Belgium, where he studied to the end of "Poetry," *i.e.*, the highest class but one in the course. He entered the English College at Rome 1st November, 1642, under the alias of Middleton (his paternal grandmother's maiden name). He was ordained priest 8th December, 1647, and was sent on the English mission 18th April, 1648 (Fr. Foley's *Records Eng. Jesuits*, series xii) He was living in May, 1672, and was then residing in Paris, from whence he wrote to William Blundell of Crosby. In November, 1652, he petitioned Parliament for the annuity of £10 due to him for life out of his brother Richard Mascy's forfeited estates in Pulton, Fernehed, and Warrington, which annuity had been granted by his father Hamlet in an indenture dated 18th June, 7 Charles I, to the following trustees for his use, namely, James Anderton of Clayton, Edward Dumville of Lyme, and William Radclyff of Manchester: the grant to take effect on the death of his grandfather or father, whichever lived the longest. In this petition Thomas's mother, Dorothy Mascy, makes oath that she "intermarried in 1615 with Hamlet Mascy, son and heir "apparent, while he lived, of Richard Mascy of Rixton, deceased, "by whom she had four sons, namely, Richard, Thomas, George, "and William (which William is since dead), and three daughters, "Anne, Dorothy, and Ellen." She further declares that her husband died sixteen years ago, and Richard Mascy the elder, his father, in January, 1645—"immediately whereupon the "manors, lands, &c., charged for the said annuities, fell under "sequestration for the delinquencye of Richard Mascye, eldest "son and heyre of the said Hamlet by this deponent." (R. 194.) Thomas Mascy is also named in the marriage settlement of his nephew Hamlet Mascy with Margaret More in 1662. (R. 201.)

George Mascy, the third son, was born before 1631, but though he is named in the settlement of 1662, I can find no further mention of him.

William Mascy, the fourth son, died between 10th March, 17 Charles I (when he is named in his brother Richard's marriage

settlement) and November, 1652 (as his mother's affidavit declares). (R. 194.) It was one of these two last named Mascys who, in 1650, joined the party of Royalists who plundered the Rectory of Winwick, and thereby caused the apprehension and undeserved death of the domestic chaplain at Rixton, the Jesuit father, John Harrison, alias Smith. (Dodd's *Church Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 312.)

The Warrington Parish Register records the burial of two sons of a Hamlet Mascy of Rixton, gent., namely, John, buried 14th September, 1636, and Hamlet, buried 16th December, 1637. These are doubtless children of Hamlet and Dorothy, but they probably died infants, as no provision for their fortunes was made.

Anne, the eldest daughter of Hamlet, petitioned Parliament in November, 1652, for her portion of £300, due out of her brother Richard's forfeited estates. In her petition she recites how her father Hamlet, by deed dated 18th January, 1631, secured to trustees for her use this sum. Dorothy, her mother, makes affidavit that she remembers her husband about 1631 making some provision, in the way of rent-charge, for the portions of his younger children, "Ellen excepted, who was not then born." Among those who swore to the signatures of the grants of 1631 was one John Leigh, who states that he is "the rather induced to "believe the name of the said Henry Hill (one of the witnesses) "to be his handwriting, for that the same Henry Hill was the "said deponant's schoolmaster, and did teach him amongst other "schollars to write." (R. 195.) This Anne became a nun in Flanders. (Dugdale's *Visit.*)

Ellen, the youngest daughter, not born until after 1631, and for whose portion provision was made in the articles of agreement prior to her brother Richard's marriage in 1640, also became a nun "beyond the seas." (Dugdale's *Visit.*)

Dorothy, the second daughter, married "Gervas Clifton of "Westby in com̃ Lanc' gent", as he is described in the endorsement to the deed securing his wife's portion. In Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664, he is said to be a younger son of

Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Lytham. Dorothy's portion of £300 was secured by deed of 18th June, 1631, to the same trustees as those named for her brother and sister Thomas and Anne. (R. 179.)

Richard Mascy. 1645.

XII. RICHARD MASCY, the eldest son of Hamlet and Dorothy, succeeded his grandfather, Richard Mascy the elder, in the Rixton estates, 1645, being born, I apprehend, in 1619, as he entered himself as aged 45 years at the Visitation of Dugdale, 11th March, 1664.

Articles of Agreement were entered into on 8th May, 1640, "between Francis Plowden of Plowden, co. Salop, and Francis "Plowden his son and heir, of one part, and Richard Mascye "the younger, son and heir of Hamlet Mascye, late of Rixton, "Esq., deceased, and William Bradshagh of London, uncle of "the said Richard Mascye the younger, and one specially to this "purpose intrusted by Richard Mascye the grandfather," as to the marriage shortly to take place between Richard Mascye the younger, and Mary Plowden, daughter of the said Francis Plowden the younger. It is agreed that Richard Mascye the younger is to have a marriage portion of £1,700, of which £100 is to be paid to old Mr. Plowden, and £1,600 to Francis, the father of the bride. It is covenanted that within twelve months after the marriage is solemnized, the Mascyes are to levy requisite Fines and Recoveries to settle the estates, and to secure a jointure of £170 per annum for Mary, with powers for Richard Mascye the younger to raise it by £30. The portions of Richard the younger's three sisters, Ann, Dorothy and Ellen, £300 a-piece, are to be paid on the death of Richard the elder. (R. 183.) The Deed of Settlement on the marriage is dated 10th March, 17 Charles I, and is the only deed of the series that has suffered from neglect, having been much damaged by mice. By it the lands in Pulton, Fernyhead and Warrington are charged with the jointures of Mary, wife of Richard Mascye the younger, as well as that of

Dorothy his mother, the widow of Hamlet. The manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, and all lands, &c., in Rixton, Glasebroke, Pulton, Fernehead, and Warrington (excepting the jointures named), "the Gatehouse," and capital messuage of Rixton Hall, are settled on Richard Mascye the younger and his sons in tail male; in default, on George Mascye, brother of the said Richard the younger, and his sons; in default, on Thomas Mascye, brother of George, and his sons; in default, on William Mascye, brother of Thomas, and his sons; in default, on Thomas Mascye of Standish, eldest son of William Mascye, late son of Richard Mascye the elder, and his sons; in default, on Hamlet Mascye of Standish, another son of the late William Mascye, deceased, and his sons; in default, on Thurstan Mascye of Southwarke, co. Surrey, son of Richard Mascye, the uncle of Richard the elder, and his sons; in default, on Thomas Mascye of Rixton, another son of the said Richard, deceased, and his sons; in default, on Robert Blundell of Ince Blundell, Esq., and his heirs, upon the body of Joane, wife of William Baysdon, Esq., of the parish of St. Giles', Middlesex, and his male heirs; in default, on Edmund Veale of Whynis Heyes, co. Lancaster, and his male heirs, upon the body of Joane, wife of William Westwoode of London, and his male heirs; remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard Mascye the elder (R. 183 B.) The Fine was levied in Easter term, 17 Charles I, Abraham Langton and Ralph Worthington being plaintiffs, Richard Mascye, Esq., Dorothy Mascye, widow, Richard Mascye, gent., and Mary his wife, deforciants of the manors of Rixton and Glazebroke, 70 messuages, 80 gardens, 60 orchards, 1 dove cote, 1 water mill, 50 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 300 of pasture, 600 of moss, 100 of furze or bog, 1 acre of wood and 100 of moor, with appurtenances in Rixton, Glasebroke, Poulton, Fernehead, and Warrington; likewise six shillings and eight pence, free rents in Glasebroke, the right of fishing in the Mersey and Glasebroke, with frankpledges, &c., in Rixton and Glasebroke. (R. 186.) The Recovery was suffered the same term, Sir Cecil Trafford, Knt., Francis Plowden and William Bradshagh

being demandants, Abraham Langton and Ralph Worthington, tenants, Richard Mascye, gent., vouchee. (R. 185.)

The appearance of the two last-named families in the settlement is puzzling, as no relationship can be traced. I have been unable to discover that any Robert Blundell married a Joan Mascy, nor does any mention appear of a widow Blundell marrying a William Baysdon. At one time I fancied Joan might be a clerical error for Mary, the same Mary Mascy who, in 1573, had married a Robert Blundell, but as she was still living a Widow Blundell in 1613, and her son was aged forty at that date, I can hardly think it likely she took a second husband or had issue by him. The Joan, widow of Edmund Veale of Whynis Heyes, presents equal difficulties. Perhaps she is intended for the Ellen Mascy, daughter of John Mascy of Layton, who was the wife of Edward Veale of Methorp, in Lancashire.

In 1642, the Parliament issued orders that all wealthy or dangerous Catholics should be arrested, and their estates sequestered; an order which doubtless caused Richard Mascy the younger, in his Will, to make provision for his younger children, which he did 14th February, 1643. By it, he leaves to his "well-beloved wife, Mary," two-thirds of the manors, &c., settled on him to her use during the minority of their son and heir, "that she may employ the rents during that term for the "education and bringing up in virtue and learning of any such "younger child or children as I shall have at the time of my "death, for the raising of them stocks in money or otherwise for "their maintenance, and to perform according to her wisdom "and discretion." (R. 187.) This Will never took effect, as Mary, the "well-beloved wife," died before Richard; being buried at Warrington the 17th February, 1644-5.

On the death of Richard Mascy the elder, in 1645, the estates to which Richard, his grandson, should have succeeded were sequestered, as mentioned in Dorothy Mascy's affidavit of 1652. He was at this date (1645) serving in the Royal Army;

his commission, as "captain of fifty horse in Lord Herbert's "regiment," is dated 18th August, 19 Charles I (1643); being signed by Edward, Lord Herbert (R. 188), who, being himself a Catholic, collected many of the same creed to serve under him.

On the 1st January, 1651, Edward Aspinwall of Toxteth, co. Lancaster, Robert Cunliffe of Sparth, and George Pigott of Preston, co. Lancaster, Commissioners for Sequestered Estates in Lancashire, grant to John Peeres of Rixton, a lease for seven years (counting from the 2nd February last past) of the capital messuage or mansion house called "The Hall, Rixton," with the demesne lands of about 162 acres of the large measure, and one water corn mill, "late belonging to Richard Mascy, but now for-"feited for recusancy and delinquencies," at a rent of £158 a year to be paid to the Commonwealth. (R. 192.) This John Peeres, must, I think, have acted as agent for Richard Mascy, as he was much associated with his financial affairs subsequently. He had become a tenant of two messuages on the Mascy estate early in 1640, and the family continued to hold farms at Rixton and Glasebroke till 1774, when a John Peeres had a lease granted him for twenty-one years of the mill dam of Glasebroke. (*Rixton Leases.*)

The Indenture of Bargain and Sale, enrolled in Chancery, is dated 25th March, 1653, by which the six surviving Trustees appointed by two several Acts of Parliament, (one Act being entitled "An Acte for the sale of several lands and estates for-"feited to the Commonwealth for Treason," and the other "An "Acte for the several lands and estates forfeited to the Common-"wealth for Treason appointed to be sold for the Navy,") together with Matthias Valentine, one other Trustee for the sale of forfeited estates appointed by Parliament, sell and convey to Gilbert Ireland of Hutt, co. Lancaster, Esq., for the sum of £1722. 10*s.* 2½*d.* the manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, and all other the possessions (except those charged with certain jointures and annuities), late parcel of the freehold estate of Richard Mascy of Rixton.

Gilbert Ireland was to hold the same during the natural life of the said Richard Mascy. The Indenture was acknowledged and passed the 26th August, 1653, by "Robert Keylway, Master of "the Chancery in Ordinary." (R. 196.) On the petition of Alice, Richard's second wife, she was, 26th November, 1650, ordered to receive one-third of the income of her husband's estates as allowance for herself and children, due since 24th December, 1649, and on the 29th January, 1650-1, a like order was issued. *(State Papers.)* There is no trace of any settlements made on this second marriage.

On the 2nd February, 1665, Gilbert Ireland with Richard Mascy of Rixton leased for three years, to Jane Lathom of Erlam, widow, two closes called the "Ten Acre" and "Strawmeyre," being part of the demesne lands belonging to the Hall of Rixton, *(Rixton Leases*, 64,) which shows, I conclude, that at this date Mascy was enjoying, in right of his wife, her "third" of the Rixton property.

Poor Richard probably found the calls on his purse too many for his means, for by Deed of 12th April, 1658, he assigned to John Peers of Glasebroke and Hamlet Mascy of Sankey, yeomen, and three others, all his personal estate, furniture, plate, jewels, &c., "being in his mansion or manor house of Rixton, wherein "the said Richard now liveth," for the security of the payment of certain debts amounting to £540, for which the said five have stood surety. The Schedule expressing the goods and chattels intended for security shows some improvement since 1645 in the furnishing of Rixton Hall. There are in the "Dyneringe Roome," besides the usual tables and court cupboard, "one dozen and a "half leather chairs": and whereas in the inventory of 1645 only one bed appears (Mr. Mascy's) as having valence and hangings, now four others claim similar luxuries. Some of the rooms in the house have changed names, while a "New Chamber" and "Corne Chamber" appear as additions. Of linen, there were one dozen pair of flaxen sheets, twenty pair of "teere hemp"(?) sheets, besides six table cloths, and ten dozen napkins. There are only 18 silver spoons mentioned; but let us hope the Mascys were not so reduced in this world's goods that this represented the sole

contents of their plate chest. We know that in 1547 Thurstan Tildesley left his son-in-law Richard Mascy a "gilt goblet without "cover," but one fears that had gone to the "melting pot" ere this date. "One glass case'" is also mentioned in the schedule as being in the "butterie," which one is tempted to wonder at. In the stables were nine draught horses, valued at £30, six colts, two saddle geldings, two "cloake bay horses," two pad mares, and one "pad nag," the whole of the twenty-two horses being valued at £84. 15*s.* 4*d.* (R. 197.)

On the 3rd February, 1658, Gilbert Ireland of Hutt, in consideration of forty shillings, sells to Richard Penington of Gray's Inn, Peeres Lee of Bruche, and Arthur Burrows of Warrington, the lease he holds for Richard Mascy's life, under the Commonwealth, of the manors, lands, &c., in Rixton, Glasebroke, Poulton, and Warrington. For them to hold the same during the remainder of the term, at a rent of sixpence a year. (R. 198.) Whatever was the reason of Ireland's relinquishing the Rixton property, he doubtless had made a successful speculation out of it during the seven years he held it, as he granted new leases to nearly, if not all, the tenants at low rents, for considerable "considerations," as a bundle of twenty-four of his old leases shows.

A specimen of a Rixton lease of this date may not be uninteresting. I take, therefore, one, dated 20th September, 1 Charles I, by which Richard Mascy of Rixton, Esquire, lets, in consideration of £83, to John Yate of Rixton, husbandman, for twenty-one years, a messuage or tenement in Rixton, "now "or late in the holding or occupation of the said John Yate," with all its buildings, orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, underwoods, "libertie to such common of pasture which the said "Richard Mascy or his heirs shall not improve or enclose in "Rixton," right of turbary, with ways, &c., belonging, at a yearly rent of £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*, "together with the yearly husbandlike "ploughing of one acre of ground for oats, and harrowing, "weeding, shearing, and setting up the same acre in Ryders of "eight sheaves between the numbers of twenty-six and threttie

"(30) thraves of the same acre, any one of the same severally in "their seasonable and due times without any fraude or deceit, "when and where the said Richard Mascy or his heirs do appoint "the same acre in some part of his demesne lands within Rixton. "Also one day's delivering turves, one day weeding of corn, and "one day leading muck, one day leading so many sufficient loads "of turves as the carts of the said Richard Mascy and his heirs "do or shall usually load." Three sufficient rent hens at St. Thomas' before Christmas, four days' shearing of corn with one able and sufficient workman at the direction of the said Richard Mascy; four days of corn weeding yearly, with one workman for the several and respective wages hereafter following, that is to say, for a shearer four pence a day, for a weeder two pence a day. Doing suit of Court upon reasonable summons at the Court of Richard Mascy, to be holden at Hollynfare Green during all the said term, or else to be fined and pay fine upon neglect. To grind the corn used upon the farm at the landlord's mill and doing all other amerciaments, boons, duties, averages, services, and reasonable demands (ploughing, shearing, harrowing only excepted and foreprised) as the other tenants and ploughlands of the said Richard Mascy. John Yate is further bound to pay three shillings and four pence for every day's default in these services. He is also to keep in tenantable repair the edifices and ditches, or be fined three shillings and four pence each default. (*Rixton Leases*, 3.)

The Assignment of Ireland's lease of Rixton manors to Pennington and the others was evidently on behalf of Richard Mascy; for the 29th August, 1662, an Indenture is made between Richard Massye of Rixton, Hamlet Massye, his son and heir apparent, of the one part, Sir Ralph Bradshagh of Haigh, Knt., John More of Kirklington, co. Notts, Hugh Dicconson of Wrightington, and Richard Pennington of Gray's Inn, of the second part, Robert Birley of Warrington and Robert Ashton of Salford, of the third part, by which, in consideration of a marriage already solemnised between Hamlet Massye and Margaret More, one of

the daughters of Sir Edward More, Baronet, deceased, brother to the said John More, and of £2000, the marriage portion of Margaret, the Massyes undertake to settle their estates at Rixton so as to secure to Margaret her jointure, "and so that the manors "and lands, &c., may remain, as long as it pleases Almighty God "to keep, in the name, blood, and kindred of the Massyes". For that purpose Birley and Ashton are enfeoffed of the manors of Rixton and Glasebroke, with lands, &c., there, and in Warrington, Poulton, Fernehead, and Mosscroft. The limitations on the property are for the jointures of Dorothy, widow of the late Hamlet Massye deceased, and for Alice Massye, now wife of the said Richard. The estates are settled upon Hamlet, eldest son and heir apparent of Richard, and his sons in tail; in default, on "Francis Massye, second son of the said Richard," and his sons; and in default, on "Richard Massye, third son of the "said Richard," and his sons; in default, on Thomas Massye, second son of the late Hamlet Massye of Rixton deceased, and his sons; in default, on George Massye, third son of the late Hamlet Massye, and his sons—"Remainder to the right heirs of "Richard the party to these presents." By this Settlement a provision was made that if Hamlet Massye and Margaret his wife died leaving no sons, but only daughters, that the sum of £2000 was to be divided amongst them; if only one daughter, then she was to receive the entire sum of £2000, on her attaining the age of sixteen years; and in default of this sum being paid by the then owners of Rixton, it should be lawful for her to distrain and re-enter both for the £2000, as well as any portion of it, as also for damages for the forbearance. (R. 201.) The Chirograph of Fine is dated 23rd August, 14 Charles II, Robert Birley and Robert Ashton being plaintiffs, and Richard and Hamlet Massye deforciants of 38 messuages, 36 cottages, 80 gardens, 60 orchards, one dove cote, one water mill, 50 acres of land, 60 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 600 of moss, 100 furze and bog, and one acre of wood; with common of pasture, &c., in Rixton, Glasebroke, Poulton, Fernehead, Mosscroft, and Warrington, with six shillings

and eightpence free rents in Glasebroke; the right of fishing in the river Mersey and Glasebroke, &c. (R. 200.)

Richard Mascy died in 1667, and was buried the 21st December, at Warrington Church. In January following administration of his goods, &c., was granted to John Peers of Glasebroke, yeoman, Alice Mascy (the widow) and Francis Mascy (the son) renouncing.

Richard Mascy's first wife, Mary Plowden, whom he married in 1640, died in February, 1644-5, and he married secondly, Alice, the daughter of Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Lytham, co. Lancaster, Knt., but I have thus far failed in discovering the date of this second marriage. No papers are preserved to show if any settlement was made on her marriage; and the Lytham Parish Registers extend back only to 1679. The marriage had, however, taken place when Dugdale made his Visitation of Lancashire in March, 1664, when by it there were two children living.

By his first wife, Richard Mascy had two sons and two daughters, namely, Hamlet, who pre-deceased his father, and Francis, who succeeded to the family estates. The daughters were Dorothy and Frances, who were both nuns before 1664. The receipt for Dorothy Mascy's portion is thus worded—"I "under written do confesse to have rec^{d} from my nev. Mascy of "Rixton, Esqr., the sum of £300 sterling as ye portione due to "my coz. Dorothy, his dau^{r}, for ye use and benefitt of her and "her Superiors at Graueling, and in witness do subscribe my "name, Christ. Bradshaigh, April, 1662." (*Tempest Papers*, box 75.) This Christopher Bradshaigh was a brother to the Dorothy Bradshaigh who married Hamlet Mascy, and was probably a priest. He acted as tutor to the Scarisbrick children.

By his second wife Richard Mascy had a son, Richard, named in the settlement of 1662 as "third son." He was buried at Warrington in 1681, being unmarried. There was also a daughter, Catherine, said in a note amongst the Tempest Papers to have become a nun.

Alice Mascy, the widow, was buried at Warrington, 11th May,

1674. Hamlet, the elder son of Richard Mascy by his first wife, is entered in Dugdale's *Visitation* as aged twenty-four in 1664, but as his parents were not married until after 8th May, 1640, he could only have been in his twenty-fourth year. He married early in 1662, Margaret, the daughter and coheir of Sir Edward More, of Thelwall, (created a baronet by Charles I in 1636 for his fidelity,) the nephew of Dr. John More of Thelwall and Kirklington, of whom it is related that he was granted no less than five different coats of arms in succession, the final one being *Sable, a cross Argent*, which his great niece, Margaret Mascy, used. This Margaret More was baptised at Grappenhall, 16th November, 1638. (*The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i, p. 440.) The only issue of Hamlet's marriage with Margaret More was Mary, born in November, 1662, of whom more anon. Hamlet died in 1665, being buried at Warrington Church on December 18th; and as he left no son, the reversion of the estates passed to his brother Francis. Hamlet's widow, Margaret Mascy, long survived him. In November, 1696, she leased to Richard Mascy of Rixton her "part in the manor house called Rixton "Hall, her one-third of the Pidgeon House, stables," &c., and all her portion of the demesne lands at Rixton, namely 115 acres, for the remainder of her life for the sum of £110 a year. (R. 205.) Her seal to this deed bears, *On a bend three covered cups, and a label of three points impaled, with a cross.* She went to reside with her daughter at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and was buried at Stanwick, in October, 1704. Her Will is dated 25th April, 1704, "in the 3^{d} year of our gracious Sovereign Lord "James the third by the grace of God King of England," &c. Little doubt which way lay her sympathies! In the Will she describes herself as widow of "Hamlett Mascy late of Rixton, co. Lancaster, Esq.," and names her "cousin More of Kirk-"lington" and "his sister Awthas," also "my daughter, Mary "Meynell, and my two grandsons, George and James Meynell." (*Will, penes Simon Scrope, Esq.*)

On the death of Richard Mascy, in 1667, he was, on failure of his son Hamlet's male issue, succeeded by his second son, Francis.

Francis Mascy. 1667.

XIII. FRANCIS MASCY, son of Richard, is not entered in Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664, although he is named as "second son" of Richard in the marriage settlement of 1662. Mr. Beamont supposes him to be by the second wife (pedigree in Warrington Museum); but I am inclined to believe, from his bearing the Christian name of "Francis," that he was by Mary Plowden, the first wife, whose father and grandfather were both called Francis. The Plowden marriage was "shortly to be solemnized on the 8th May, 1640" (R. 183); it is quite possible, therefore, for four children to have been born before she died in February, 1644-5, and for her to have died on the birth of her last child. Another reason for my considering Francis to have been by the first wife is, that if he had been the elder of two sons by Alice Clifton, the second wife, she would surely have taken care, when the family pedigree was recorded by Dugdale, in 1664, that her eldest son should have been entered, as well as her other children, Richard and Catherine.

There are very few traces of this Francis Mascy amongst the family papers, excepting a few leases granted by him between the dates 7th May, 1669, and 20th October, 1674.

He appears to have resided at Rixton, as, amongst the Crosby MSS. is a letter from Mr. William Blundell of Crosby to Thomas Mascy, the priest (uncle to Francis), dated 25th May, 1672, in which he names, as being amongst his guests the week before "at XB," Mr. Mascy of Rixton; and the 25th December, 1672, this same Blundell writes as follows to Francis Mascy at Rixton—"I "wish you a good Xmas and a happy New Year, and withal I must "beg your lady's pardon in behalf of my wife, who having heard "nothing of her delivery till the month was complete could not "for that reason perform the usual ceremony, which was due to "have been paid at that time. My wife doth now (so late) "present to yours by this bearer three small sugar loaves. I "would be glad to receive a pardon testified by your own hand. "We shall likewise be glad to hear that your little daughter is

"well and do heartily wish that you may in good time be the "father of a son or two who may long continue your name in "that antient family." (*Crosby MSS.*)

Francis Mascy's wife was named Elizabeth, but her maiden name and date and place of her marriage, I have been unable to discover. She married secondly at Warrington Church, 24th November, 1683, John, a younger son of Robert Blundell of Ince Blundell. William Blundell of Crosby, writing of this John Blundell's marriage with Mascy's widow, the 3rd January, 1693-4, says, "He now lives upon a small estate of inheritance which he hath "by that wife, in the furthest northern parts of Lancashire "about 60 miles from hence" (*Crosby MSS.*) John Blundell, writing 30th July, 1692, describes himself as "of Dalton, co. "Lancaster," so I conclude Mrs. Francis Mascy's property was somewhere in Dalton-in-Furness.

Francis Mascy died 1675, the Warrington Register stating that he was "buried in the North 26th August, 1675." Administration of his effects was granted to Richard Chiveley and John Peers, his creditors—Elizabeth, his wife, renouncing.

Of children by his wife, he had two who lived :—Richard, who succeeded him in the Rixton property, and Anne, "the little "daughter," named in William Blundell's letter of December, 1672, who became a nun, and died abroad. There is an entry in the Warrington Register of the burial of a Hamlet, son of Francis Mascy, 24th August, 1697, but I do not think he was a son of this Francis.

Richard Mascy. 1675.

XIV. RICHARD MASCY, the son and heir of FRANCIS, was with his sister Anne, under the guardianship of their stepfather, John Blundell, but owing to the non-payment of the £2,000 due to Hamlet Mascy's daughter and heiress, there arose endless money quarrels and suits betwen the Blundells, acting for the infant Richard, and George Meynell, who had married the heiress, and now demanded her fortune. No doubt Margaret More's portion of £2,000 had been received by the Mascys at

the date of her marriage, but since then the estate seems to have become impoverished, doubtless owing to the fact that its owners were Jacobites and Catholics, the ruin of many an ancient family in the 17th century.

In 1685 we find the Meynells waxing impatient, and filing a bill at Trinity Term, in Chancery, against Richard Mascy, an infant, and John Blundell and Elizabeth his wife, mother of the said infant, Hugh Dickenson of Wrightington, surviving trustee, Edward Trotter, Esq., Sir Richard Bradshaigh, Knt., and others, claiming the £2,000 and damages, and praying that the lands of Rixton and Glasebroke, &c., charged for the payment of this £2,000, &c., under the settlement of 1662, might be sold to raise the necessary sum. The Blundells for themselves and the infant make answer that, while acknowledging the marriage settlement of Hamlet Mascy and Margaret More, by which this money was secured for Hamlet's daughter and heir on her attaining the age of sixteen years, wish to point out that they are unable to pay the amount. For, though in possession of part of the lands liable to be charged, since the complainant (Mary Meynell) arrived at the age of sixteen, the lands have only been worth £120 or thereabouts, and one year, when they were only worth £90. They also declare that they paid Alice, the widow of Richard Mascy, £100, and also for two years have paid £20 for Richard Mascy. "That the keeping up of the estate had "cost them £300 in necessary building and repairs, and the "reason so much had been expended was, because two kilnes "and one stable had been burnt down, which cost £130 to "rebuild."

Nothing was done towards selling or mortgaging the property, and the charge was paid off by small sums at various dates.

On the 25th November, 1686, George Meynell writes to Hugh Dicconson (or Dickenson) that "Mr. John Blundell claims too "much money for the maintenance of the children, tho' I would "be kind in allowance, when I am satisfied of the care and "method taken for the payment." It was probably in reply to some remonstrance from Dicconson as to the "care and method"

employed towards the children that John Blundell writes on 2nd April, 1687 :—"Now as to last year's profitts of the land, "they were employed unto the immediate use of the heire and "his sister, for I went over at Midsummer and paid two years' "pension for him, the which with the charges of conducting "them thither and fetching the heire back and defending the "land against Mr. Meynell who pretended (as appeared by his "bill) to have it sold ; but for your further satisfaction as to par- "ticulars, the children's Diet was sixteen poundes a year for each, "and here is a note under the Mother Abbess' own hand of my "son Massey's other expenses for his first year. I had it when "I went over last and paid it : and for his sister there goes nine "Poundes a year for apparell, learning and other necessaries "which makes up £25 a year; and when I put her into the "Cloister, I was forced to buy her nine changes of all sorts of "Linen (because they wash but once in two months) besides "other chargeable clothes ; so I leave it unto you to judge what "I have gotten by the last years profitts. At Mid-summer there "will be a years Pension to be paid for my daughter-in-law *(step "daughter)* also a years keeping of her brother with me, and I "have now against Easter so fitted him with apparell that he is "in a condition to be sent any whither for schooling, towards all "these expenses I thought you would not have scrupled to have "allowed the Rents and Boones due at Our Lady Day, but Rich : "Booth tells me you will not, and if so I desire faire notice under "your hand and then I will send for my daughter-in-law back "and take bothe the children into Furnes where I can maintain "them at reasonable Rates, and I do not question the heire's pay- "ment when he comes at age for their Maintenance during his "minority. I have spared neither money nor labour hitherto to "do Good for them and if it be not so well for the future, it "cannot be imputed unto me who have but £30 annuity from "my Brother. I observed my daughter in law very religiously "disposed and therefore I consented she should stay a year "longer, and I would run the hazard of paying her pension my- "self, but if now I must teare her from her Vocation and nippe

"as it were in the budd all her religious thoughts and designs, "it will ly at your Doore. So desiring y^r^ answer, I remain &c." (*Tempest papers*, box 75.)

George Meynell the elder, who managed the business affairs of his daughter-in-law's portion, writing to William Dicconson (who acted as Trustee after his father Hugh's death, 1691), 13th February, 1693-4, says, "as to Mr. Massey, I am very sensible "that £20 a year cannot maintain him as he ought to be, there- "fore at y^r^ request I am willing to forbear £30 a year out of "what you used to pay me, untill the young gentleman come att "age, which my sister Massy tells me will be a yeare sooner than "you mention."

From the various papers and bills I have had access to I surmise that Richard Mascy attained his majority in 1695. Neither the Warrington register, nor that of Dalton-in-Furness, where I fancied he might have been born if his mother Elizabeth owned property near, throw any light as to the date of his birth. The glimpse we have of Richard's childhood, through John Blundell's letter, does not suggest much of

"Those joys which childhood calls its own."

Like all Catholic gentlemen of that date, his education was received abroad; far from home and mother; a fugitive in a strange land; trained in his religion and learning (by force of his country's laws) clandestinely!

Amongst some of the accounts of expenses incurred during Richard's youth is a note dated 29th November, 1693, stating that on that day £15 was paid to Mr. Henry Tasburgh for Mr. Massy's pension, "tho' his second year will not be compleat till "June next year." This Henry Tasburgh was of an old Norfolk family, and was superior of the Jesuits in the Lancashire district in 1701. Being the missioner at Ince Blundell, he was doubtless well known to John Blundell, and for this reason entrusted with the arrangements of young Mascy's education, either at his own house at Ince, or abroad.

In 1694, Mascy acknowledges that he owes one "Mr. James Juness "£12 10*s*., for board and cloathes and other expenses

"the space of about six months I was at his house. Given in "Flanders at Douay," which points to his being at that date at the Jesuits' College there.

I do not know if the whole of his school days were spent at Douay or not, but on 31st January, 9 William III, a license or free liberty was granted under the Privy Seal to "Richard Massey who went "into the French King's Dominions since the 11th day of De- "cember, 1688, without License from us or our late Royal Consort "the Queen and is since returned in this our kingdom without "Licence as aforesaid, to stay in this our Realme of England "or any other our Dominions." (W. 117.) When Richard came of age he filed another Bill in Chancery, complaining that one moiety of his estate was still in jointure to Margaret, widow of his uncle Hamlet Mascy, and that though £1400 or £1500 had been paid towards his cousin Mary Meynell's claim, he could not more rapidly discharge the remainder. He offered to pay 4 per cent. interest on this; but the Meynells claimed £3000 in all, insisting on 6 per cent. for damages and costs. There is no date to the copy of this Bill, but I take it to be about 1695; for an agreement was made 20th November, 1696, by which Richard Mascy undertook to pay £1300 to the Meynells before certain dates, and in certain portions, at Skipton-in-Craven. *(Deed, penes S. Scrope.)*

With reference to the payment of this money, George Meynell writes to William Dicconson, 26th January, 1696-7, "My father "would be ready to do anything that might render the payment "of money easy to my cos. Mascy, but old money at 5*s.* 2*d.* "per oz. passes not at all with us, for the mint is not obliged "to take it at any price, so others presume to refuse it at that, "and therefore my father cannot dispose on it." (*Tempest papers.*)

In November, 1696, as mentioned, Richard freed his property of his aunt's dower or thirds; and in March, 9 William III, he suffered a Recovery of the estates (R. 207, &c.), and commenced to mortgage them; and probably this was done to enable him to discharge the Meynell debt.

He married, in 1697, Jane, eldest daughter of William Fitzherbert of Norbury, co. Derby, by his wife Elizabeth Owen. Writing in May, 1697, to Mr. Dicconson, young Mascy says, "Pray when you see Mr. Fitzherbert give him my very humble "service, hoping very soon to be his son-in-law." (*Tempest papers*, box 75.) The post-nuptial settlements on this marriage are dated 18th February, 10 William III., 1698, and shew that Jane Fitzherbert had a portion of £2200, and that a jointure of £220 a year was settled upon her. (R. 215.)

The pecuniary difficulties which never left this poor Mascy now began to crowd upon him, and in 1701 we find him mortgaging his manor of Rixton and Glasebroke to Nicholas Starkie of Preston, and increasing the debt next year. (R. 216 to 219.) An old paper thus states his case: "In or about 1711, Richard "Mascy, being greatly indebted, went into the Mint, and the "mortgagee (Nicholas Starkie) entered upon possession of the "said manors and rents, and hath ever since, by virtue of the "conveyance before mentioned (24th December, 1701, and June, "1702), continued in the receipt of the rents and profits "thereof, and no part thereof was received by Richard Massey, "only some small allowance made to prevent his starving." (*Tempest papers*, box 75.) How sad a picture this conjures up of the last but one of the ancient family! this son whom friendly neighbours like William Blundell had hoped to see born! Well may one exclaim "Sic transit gloria mundi," at the thought of a descendant of the great and proud Barons of Dunham Massey, dependent on the charity of a Preston lawyer.

An Indenture was made the 24th August, 1714, between Richard Massey of Rixton, Esq., of the one part, and Hugh Johnson of Warrington of the other, as to the division of Glazebrook Moss; which declares that Mascy and Johnson stand seized of the manor of Glazebrook, and of all wastes, commons, &c., there, in the ratio of Mascy three parts to Johnson's one part, as into four parts the whole divided. Various parcels of moss ground, "moss rooms," &c., each described, are then allotted to these joint lords of the manor. (*Rixton Leases*, 325.)

In 1715, Mascy registered his estates at Rixton as a Catholic at £351. 0*s.* 9*d.*, "in possession of James Boyle" (*R. C. Nonjurors*, 1745), but I cannot discover that he was tempted into joining the rising of 1715.

Richard's wife, Jane Fitzherbert, was buried at Warrington, 8th September, 1704, leaving an only son, Francis, born in 1703. (*Tempest Papers*, box 72.) He is said to have married secondly, Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Sir George Selby of Winlaton, co. Durham, Baronet, and widow of John Dalton of Thurnham. (Baines' *Lanc.*, vol. iv, p. 542.) No mention of the lady appears amongst the Mascy papers.

In Trinity term, 7 Anne (1709), in a judgment for debt, Richard Mascy is described as "late of Rixton and now of "Southampton Street, Middlesex." (R. 225.) He was, however, probably on account of his debts, some time a resident on the Continent. In a letter to Nicholas Starkie, dated 17th October, 1723, he writes, "with great difficulty I am at last got into my "own Country, where I wold most willingly stay if I cold any "ways bring my unhappy affairs to Conclusion which I believe "with your concurrence and assistance might still be brought about. "I have prevailed with my good friend Mr. Drinkwater to wait "upon you with this letter and hope you and he may amicably "adjust all matters without any further Charge in Chancery. "By letting me know what has been paid and what still remains "due, you will in this extremely oblige your humble servant," &c. From various memoranda, Drinkwater appears to have advanced money to Mascy. (*Tempest Papers*, box 75.)

Richard Mascy died in 1724 (R. 243), but so far I have been unable to ascertain the exact date, or where his death occurred; probably in London. It took place after 18th May, 1724, as the Courts Baron, &c., for Rixton and Glasebroke were held that day in Nicholas Starkie's name. (*Court Rolls.*)

Francis Mascy. 1724.

XV. FRANCIS MASCY, only son and heir of Richard, born 1703, succeeded to the family property on his father's death, "and,

"though not obliged, paid some of the debts his father left, and "by his will directed that any such as remained unpaid were to "be discharged out of his personal property." He inherited a property suffering sadly from an unprincipled landlord, for, to quote "a case" of this date, "the tenants taking advantage of "Mr. Richard Massey's necessitous circumstances got their "leases renewed for trifling considerations, some surrendered "their leases and took new ones, others took leases in reversion ". . . . and in some of these, less rents are reserved than "the tenants paid before." (*Tempest Papers*, box 75.)

Francis Mascy cut off the entail of his estates in March, 1729 (R. 234), and by his will, dated 27th February, 1741, directs that his own and any of his father's debts that remain unpaid at the time of his death are to be discharged out of his personal property, and if that does not suffice, the real estate is to be charged. He leaves to his "kinsman, George Meynell of Aldbrough, co. "York, Esq., his heirs and assigns," the manors of Rixton and Glasebrooke, the mansion house called Rixton Hall, the demesne lands, and all lands and tenements, &c., in Rixton, Glasebrooke, Martinscroft, and elsewhere; charged, however, with an "annuity "of £100 a year to Basil Fitzherbert, son of William Fitzherbert "late of Swinerton, co. Stafford, and brother of Thomas Fitz-"herbert of Swinerton." To his executors he leaves £1000, to be applied as he shall direct in writing. To Thomas Fitzherbert; to Edward Dicconson's child, Mascy's god-daughter; to Francis Mannock (the Jesuit father, alias Arthur, who had been chaplain to the Fitzherberts); to Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth; and to Hamlet Clarke of Hollinsgreen, he leaves legacies; desiring also that Mr. John Chadwick shall receive £50, "to be applied as "shall be directed;" probably in masses. The executors to the will are, Richard Clayton of Adlington, John Halliwall of Wrightington, and John Chadwick of Burgh. (R. 239.)

Francis Mascy died unmarried, at Culcheth, the 27th September, 1748. Amongst his executor's accounts as to his death and funeral expenses, occur,—"By 9 servants at Culcheth "5*s.* 0*d.* each (according to custom when any of the family die

"there) £2. 5*s*. To Mr. Blackburn's coachman for driving the "Herst and corpse to Warrington Church, 29th September, "10*s*. 6*d*." The coffin cost £5, the shroud 18*s*.

The marble monument to his memory (fully described in "*Arms in Warrington Church*," p. 9) was placed in the Mascy Chapel of Warrington Church, by Stephen Walter Tempest of Broughton-in-Craven (one of the heirs at law), at a cost of £15 15*s*., but it was removed from the Chapel some time prior to 1836, as Baines mentions its absence (*Hist. Lanc.* vol. iii., p. 671). It seems sad it should have been deemed necessary to displace this tribute to the last of the Mascys of Rixton from the site of their ancient Chapel, where, "from tyme paste the memorie of "man," his ancestors had been laid at rest. But fortunately friends have not been wanting; Mr. J. P. Rylands rescued the fragments of the monument from acting as organ bellows weights; and to Mr. William Beamont, that most generous of Lancashire Historians, we are indebted for its restoration to the church wall in all its former glory—one more of his countless thoughtful acts in the preservation of the relics of the past, for which future generations, as well as the present, must ever remain his debtors.

To trace how George Meynell of Aldborough, co. York, came to be "kinsman" to Francis Mascy of Rixton, we must return to Hamlet, the eldest son of Richard Mascy and Mary Plowden, who married in 1662, Margaret More. Dying during his father's lifetime in 1665, Hamlet left an only daughter, Mary Mascy, born in November, 1662, who married, in May, 1681, George Meynell the younger, son and heir of George Meynell of Aldbrough and Dalton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and descended from the ancient Barons Meynell of Wherlton, &c. The post-nuptial settlements are dated 2nd September, 43 Charles II, 1682 (*Penes S. Scrope of Danby*).

We have already noted the trouble which this Mary Meynell's portion caused to her cousin Richard Mascy. She had by her marriage with Meynell, three children, James and Mary, who died

young, and George, baptised at Stanwick, 28th August, 1683. This last named George Meynell married, in 1722, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of George Cockson of Colpigs Hill, co. Durham, and it is this George Maynell whom Francis Mascy designates in his will as his "kinsman," and to whom he left his property. Dying intestate a month after Mascy's will was made, namely, 24th March, 1741, the reversion of the bequest passed to his son George, who, dying unmarried 14th January, 1747-8, left three sisters his coheirs, and they, on Francis Mascy's death, in September, 1748, inherited the Rixton estates as such.

Of these sisters, the eldest, Elizabeth, married, in May, 1748, Dr. Thomas Witham of Old Durham, M.D., the second son of William Witham of Cliffe, co. York, Esq.; and she had, as her share of her brother's and kinsman's estates, half the manor of Rixton, with the Old Hall and demesne lands, the Mascy Chapel in Warrington Church, and lands and tenements in Rixton.

Anna Clementina, the second sister, married in 1749, Simon Scrope of Danby-upon-Yore, co. York, Esq., and had the manor of Dalton in Yorkshire. Frances Olive, the youngest, baptised at Stanwick, 27th September, 1727, married, in December, 1748, Stephen Walter, the son and heir of Stephen Tempest of Broughton-in-Craven, Esq., and had as her share, half the manor of Rixton and Glasebrook, with free fishings in the river Mersey and Glasebrook, the Little Hall, Rixton, with its demesne lands, certain lands and tenements in Rixton, Glasebrook and Martinscroft, with the ferryhouse and boat of Hollings Green ferry, over which, from 1765 to 1771, Sir Peter Warburton and Mr. Tempest had much dispute, owing to the former removing the post on his side of the ferry, and demanding that his tenants should be ferried across free. (*Tempest Papers*, box 72.) The deeds of partition, by which the division of the estates is agreed to and settled, are dated 21st and 22nd April, 1751. (R. 249 and 250, &c.)

Dr. Witham sold his wife's share of the Mascy property to the Patten family some time before the 10th October, 1785, as on

that day the Courts were held in the joint names of Stephen Tempest and Thomas Patten. *(Rixton Court Rolls.)* Most of the Tempest moiety remained in the family until after the death of Sir Charles Robert Tempest of Broughton-in-Craven, Baronet, in December, 1865; who, by his will dated 25th March, 1863, directed that what remained of the Rixton and Glasebrook property was to be sold. Portions had been sold in 1829 and 1854.

That the series of Rixton deeds remained at Broughton, instead of becoming the property of the elder heiress, I attribute to Stephen Walter Tempest's fondness for genealogy, which doubtless led him to guard the papers and prevent their being dispersed; and if so, by his care he has enabled us to trace the descent of the man whose property he inherited, and whose virtues, judging by the inscription on the monument he erected, he so much admired.

On an old map, showing the boundaries of the property of the coheirs of Francis Mascy, is a curious sketch of Rixton Old Hall, which shows it at that date to have been a three-gabled house facing south, with abnormally high chimneys, and having buildings, also with gabled roofs, projecting on either side behind it, giving a suggestion of a ground plan in the shape of a T, the building on the east side being longer, and having two gables instead of one. The "Little Hall" looks much like the houses of the 17th century one sees so often in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, having a big square porch running up the whole height of the house, Of course, one cannot be sure these are faithful representations; but as the two houses are drawn carefully (after the draughtsman's lights), I think they probably give a good idea.

One cannot close this sketch of the Rixton Mascys without some remarks on the arms accredited to them, or which they used.

The earliest seal on which any arms are traceable is that of John le Mascy, 1365 (R. 66), on which there is a shield *quarterly*,

first and fourth a mullet, second and third lozengy, over all a fess, and circumscribed SIGIL. : JOHIS : LE MASCI. The next armorial seal in the series of deeds is attached to a grant from Richard le Mascy de Rixton to certain trustees in 1384 (R. 82), and bears on the shield *quarterly, and in the first and fourth quarters a mullet;* around is the legend, SIGILLUM HAMONIS DE MASCI, which points to the seal having belonged to Richard's father Hamon. The descriptions of these two seals are copied from the notes made in 1837 by Mr. Joseph F. Tempest when he transcribed the Mascy deeds. Unfortunately the deeds to which these seals were attached are amongst those that are missing, and therefore cannot be illustrated.

From these two examples one is inclined to suppose that at first the Mascys of Rixton bore two mullets, one of which they shortly abandoned. I perceive, however, from a quartered seal in the Warrington Museum, that in 1597 John Mascy of Layton (a junior branch of the Rixton Mascys) used the two, though he bore them in the second and third quarters.

The sketch of the seals attached to the charters of Richard le Masci de Rixton to his son Peter le Masci in 1400, as depicted in the Dodsworth Collections in the Bodleian Library, shows the arms borne at that date to be *quarterly, in the first quarter* (only) *a mullet;* and the seal used by Peter le Mascy, the husband of Margaret Horton in 1406, of which only the lower portion remains, shows it was quarterly, and that there was no mullet in the fourth quarter. (W. 38.)

The seal used from 1438 (W. 47) to 1538 (R. 159), was that of *two covered cups crossed saltirewise,* with the name MASSY, in old English characters, above. These impressions were evidently from a signet ring, as on two of the seals one can trace the sides of the ring. The "covered cup" appears to have been adopted by the Mascys as a badge, and afterwards used as a crest; in 1467 Johanna, widow of Hamon Mascy, had for a seal *one covered cup* between her initials. (W. 59.)

The first instance of the quartered arms that I have found on a seal, amongst these Rixton papers, is on an agreement of

1625 (*Rixton Leases*, 313), where they are *on a shield quarterly of four, first, on a bend three covered cups; second, quarterly, in the second quarter a mullet; third, three birds close; fourth, a squirrel sejant.* This seal was constantly used for the next two or three generations, but of course shows no tinctures. In 1696 Richard Mascy used the same quarterings, but added a helmet with mantling, surmounted by his crest, the covered cup. (R. 207.)

In 1728, Francis Mascy uses the same quarterings (*Rixton Leases*, 254); but the next year, seals with a shield bearing only quarterly, Or and Gules, a mullet in the first quarter, and a crest above of the covered cup (R. 234); having a seal in 1730 with the arms quartered, namely, first and fourth quarterly Or and Gules, in the first a mullet Sable, second Argent, on a bend Sable three covered cups of the field, third, a squirrel Gules, with helmet and mantling and crest (R. 238); showing that the Mascys then adopted Dugdale's opinion as to their arms in preference to that of the older heralds, and to the coat formerly displayed in the old painted glass of the windows of Warrington Church.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., for the following note:—"Francis Mascy, Esq., of Rixton, Lancashire," is the inscription on a book-plate engraved by Skinner of Bath, in 1739. The arms upon this plate are quarterly, first and fourth Mascy, second Rixton, and third Horton, with the covered-cup for a crest. The shield on Francis Mascy's monument, however, displays the arms quarterly, first Rixton, second Mascy, third Warburton (?), and fourth Horton.

The seal used by Margaret, the widow of Hamlet Mascy, in 1696, bears the Rixton coat with a label of three points, impaled with the More arms of Sable, a cross Argent. (R. 209.)

That the Mascys of Rixton used the Rixton arms, putting into secondary consideration the Mascy coat, from the middle of the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, is evident, not only from the painted glass in Warrington Church, but also from the seals I have quoted.

This use of the Rixton coat in the first quarter, which should correctly have borne the Mascy arms, accounts no doubt for the absence of the Mascy shield on the Troutbeck tomb in St. Mary's Church, Chester, and the presence of the Rixton one. At the date of Sir William Troutbeck's death, 1445, this arrangement of quarters would have existed, and it is obvious the designer of the tomb would appropriate the coat usually borne by the Mascys to be their paternal one, regardless of other quarters. The covered cups were used by the Mascys as a badge in 1436.

Benalt, in his *Visitation of Lancashire* in 1533, allowed the arms of "Massye of Rigiston" (Rixton) to be—*quarterly, first Argent, on a bend Sable three covered cups of the field: second, quarterly Gules and Argent, in the second quarter a mullet Sable; third Argent, three birds close Vert; fourth, Argent, a squirrel sejant Gules, holding a nut Or.* In other words, the arms as found on the family seals from 1625 to 1728.

Dugdale, however, in 1664, in his *Visitation of Lancashire*, enters the arms of Mascy of Rixton as, "*quarterly Or and Gules, "in the first quarter a mullet Sable.*" It is puzzling to comprehend the reason of Dugdale's change in the blazon of the arms, for "Or," never appears, as far as one can discover, on the Rixton Mascys' shield before.

The arms of the Mascys of Rixton, as they were found in Warrington Church, in 1572 by Sampson Erdeswick, and in 1640 by Randle Holme, were—*Quarterly of four: first, Argent, on a bend Sable three cups Argent; second, quarterly Gules and Argent, in the second quarter a mullet Sable; third, Argent, a fesse Vert, between three parrots Gules; fourth, Argent, a squirrel sejant Gules;*—and a Mascy coat by itself, of *quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the first quarter a mullet Sable.* From the coat, quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the first quarter a mullet, being found "in an owld wyndowe" and on the Butler tomb, the position of the mullet being the same as in the early seals, I am led to conjecture that this was the more ancient bearing, and that when the Mascys became of Rixton they adopted the Argent field of the Rixton coat in place of the Or of the Paternal coat, chang-

ing at the same time the positions of the coloured quarters. To continue my conjectures, I hazard the theory that the arms were so borne until John Mascy, succeeding in 1502 his brother Hamon, transposed metals and colours and mullet to make a permanent difference; and as such—namely, quarterly, Gules and Argent, a mullet Sable in the second quarter—his son entered them in 1533.

A curious example of a dimidiated coat is used on a seal attached to a lease from William Mascy of Rixton in 1587, namely, first quarter, three birds close; the quarter below, two covered cups, impaled with a dimidiated saltire. I suggest that this seal refers to the alliance between Richard, William Mascy's son, and Anne Middleton, which took place about this date.

Just one closing remark is necessary on the arms attributed to "Pennington." They appear in the notices of the Mascy quarterings, described in three different blazons. Benalt in 1533 gives, *Argent, three birds close Vert.* Fowler in 1567, amongst the quarterings of Mascy of Carlton, a younger son of Rixton, gives *Vert, three falcons Argent;* while according to the notes of Erdeswick and Holme, this coat appeared in Warrington Church as, *Argent, a fess Vert, between three parrots Gules.* Query, Which was correct? Now, instead of these arms being those of a family named Pennington, of whose alliance with either Mascy or Horton there is no trace, were not these birds intended for the pelicans or cormorants of Richard Warburton, whose heiress brought lands in Pennington to the Mascys? There is only a portion left of a seal used by Richard Warburton in 1420, and this shows a stout-looking bird, its long beak turned to the right, (W. 41,) which perhaps represents the form of bird he adopted as a badge, and which may have been used as the foundation to his arms, as the Pelican was for the Warburtons of Arley.

Ormerod finds fault with the arms, "*Argent, a squirrel sejant* "*Gules*" for Horton, and states they were the bearing of the family of del Wode or de Bosco of Hassal, who granted the lands in Hertford to the Hortons. But might not the Hortons, on acquiring this property, have been permitted to adopt the del Wode arms as the Bothes did those of the Bartons?

PLATE A.

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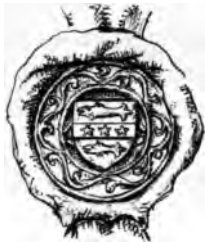

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MASCY SEALS.

In the spelling of the name, the family always, down to Margaret Mascy in 1704 and Richard Mascy in 1714, signed as "Mascy"; but in the various deeds and papers the name is spelt in different modes; I have therefore, throughout the foregoing, given the name spelt as I have found it in the several documents. Francis, the last of the line, always signed "Massey."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES OF SEALS DRAWN ON STONE BY MRS. ARTHUR CECIL TEMPEST.

PLATE A.

Seal 1. W. 4—Green wax seal to undated grant from Roger de Sonky to his son William.

,, 2. W. 9—Green wax seal to grant from Henry de Upton to John son of Robt. de Burconheuyd, 16 Edward I.

,, 3. W. 10—Green wax seal to grant from Ric. de Moston to Ric. fil. Robert Orme, 20 Edward I.

,, 4. W. 12—Green wax seal to grant and release from William le Botyler to Alan de Rixton, 28 Edward I.

,, 5. W. 18—Greeny-brown wax seal to grant from Agnes daughter of Thos. del Heath to Jordan fil. Henry Fabre, 9 Edward III.

,, 6. W. 25—White wax seal to grant from Will. del Lee to Peter le Smith, 33 Edward III.

,, 7. W. 32—Yellow-brown wax seal to grant from Robt. de Hannesone de Comberbache to John de Burghes, 27 Richard II.

,, 8. W. 31—White wax seal to receipt for Tenths and Fifteenths, Henry de Torbok and John de Eccleston, collectors, 3 Richard II.

,, 9. W. 34—Red Wax seal to grant from Sir John Botiller, Knt., to Nicholas de Rixton, &c., 9 Richard II.

PLATE B.

Seal 1. W. 36—Red wax seal to grant from Will. Jackson de Dervyne to John de Burghe, 16 Richard II.

,, 2. W. 37—Red wax seal to lease for term by Sir John le Botiler, Knt., to Sir John de Pulle, Knt., and others, 18 Richard II.

,, 3. W. 38—Red wax seal to grant from Peter le Mascy to Richard de More and others, 7 Henry IV.

,, 4. W. 41—Red wax seal to letter of attorney from Richard de Werburton to Henry le Massy of Dunham, 7 Henry V.

,, 5. W. 43—Red wax seal to grant from Ralph de Rouley to Richard de Werburton, 9 Henry V.

,, 6. W. 45—Red wax seal to grant from Will. Troutbek and other feoffees to Will. le Mascy de Rixton, 13 Henry VI.

,, 7. W. 47—Red wax seal to indenture between William Mascy of Rixton and Sir Robert Bothe, Knt., 16 Henry VI.

,, 8. W. 58—Red wax seal to surrender by Sir John Bothe and other feoffees to Hamon Mascy of Rixton, 1461.

,, 9. W. 51—Red wax seal to lease by the Prior of Birkenhead to Hamon Mascy, 32 Henry VI.

,, 10. W. 59—Red wax seal to assignment made by Johanna widow of Hamon Mascy of Rixton, 6 Edward IV.

,, 11. W. 60—Red wax seal to lease from the Prior of Birkenhead to Hamon Mascy, 7 Edward IV.

PLATE C.

Seal 1. W. 68—Red wax seal to grant from Henry Gernet to Hamon Mascy, 2 Richard II.

,, 2. W. 79—Brown wax seal to receipt for money from Elias Hert to William Johnson, 15 Henry VII.

,, 3. W. 90—Red wax seal to letter of attorney from John Mascy, Thomas Leycester, Thos. Legh, Jas. Domvyle, Thos. Hawardyne, Simon Byrom, and Lawrence Langton, chaplain, to receive seizen, 1510.

,, 4. W. 90—Brown wax ditto.

,, 5. W. 90—Brown wax ditto.

,, 6. W. 102—Brown wax seal to copy of record from Halmot Court of Halton, 13 Elizabeth.

PLATE B.

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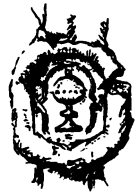

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MASCY SEALS.

PLATE C.

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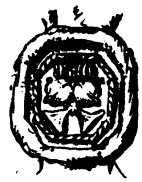

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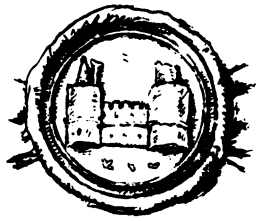

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MASCY SEALS.

Seal 7. W.104—Orange wax seal to grant of annuity from Adam de Hawarden to Ellen his daughter, 1575.

,, 8. W.106—Brown wax seal to agreement between Miles Gerard and others. John Ogle, a witness, whose arms these are, 36 Elizabeth.

,, 9. W.109—Brown wax seal to indenture between Thomas Wilme and Richard Mascy, 1610.

,, 10. Rixton leases, No. 10—Brown wax seal to lease granted by William Mascy of Rixton, Esq., to Richard Georgeson of Culcheth, "Lynen webster," of certain closes in Rixton in the tenure of William Yate, for the lives of Margaret Gest, daughter of Richard Gest deceased, and of Edward Thomason, son of Thomas Georgeson of Culcheth. Dated 20th July, 29 Elizabeth.

,, 11. W.115—Red wax seal used by Sir Will. Gerard of Bryn, Bart., and Richard Gerard of Southworth to agreement, 1662.

,, 12. R. 146—Seal impressed on paper on wax to receipt given by Thomas Hobbys for fine for refusing knightage, 20 Henry VII.

,, 13. R. 174—Red wax seal of Roger Bradshagh of Haigh to his daughter Dorothy's marriage settlement, 1615.

,, 14. R. 160—Brown wax seal used by Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal to bond, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

PLATE D.

Seal 1. Rixton leases, No. 313—Red wax seal to articles of agreement as to a foot race between two runners named, made by Richard Mascy of Rixton with John Sharples of Freckleton, 10th May, 1 Charles I.

,, 2. R. 187—Red wax seal used by Richard Mascy the younger to his will, 1643.

,, 3. R. 205—Red wax seal used by Margaret Mascy widow of Hamlet Mascy of Rixton, 1696.

,, 4. R. 205—Red wax seal used by Richard Mascy, 1694, being the seal of William Dicconson of Wrightington, 1696.

,, 5. R. 206—Red wax seal of George Meynell of Aldbro', co. York, 1696.

,, 6. R. 207—Red wax seal of Richard Mascy of Rixton, 1696.

,, 7. R. 215—Red wax seal used by Richard Mascy and his wife to post nuptial settlements, 1698.

Seal 8. R. 221—Red wax seal to lease from Richard Mascy to Thomas Davenport of Altrincham, gent., 1704.

,, 9. R. 238—Seal used by Francis Mascy of Rixton, 1738.

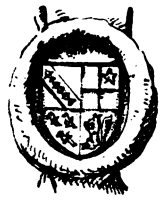
,, 10. R. 234—Seal used by Francis Mascy of Rixton, 1729.

,, 11. Rixton leases, No. 42—Seal used to lease from Francis Mascy of Rixton to Randle Caldwell of Rixton, yeoman, of a farm in Rixton, for the lives of Randle Caldwell aged 80, of Thomas Caldwell, his son, aged 44, and of John Caldwell, another son, aged 40.

,, 12.—Seal used by Richard Mascy of Rixton on various bonds and letters, 1701 to 1704.

,, 13. Rixton leases, No. 244—Seal used to lease granted by Francis Mascy of Rixton to William Astall of Rixton-cum-Glasebrook, husbandman, of a parcel of land "as the same is now "marked or meared out" in Damm Lane in Glasebrook, with leave to build thereon, for the lives of William Astall and Mary his wife, and of John Astall their son.

PLATE D.



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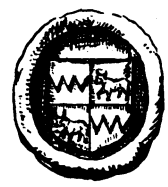

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MASCY SEALS.

UNIV. OF

SELECTIONS FROM THE ANCIENT PAPERS OF

The Moore Family,

FORMERLY OF LIVERPOOL AND BANK HALL.

Subsidy in West Derby Hundred.

[N.B.—The second sums named appear to have been subsequently added.]

1514. This Indentr made the seconde day of May the vite yere of the Reign of our Souereign Lord Kynge Henr' the viijth witneſsith that Wiłłm Molyneux Knyght, Henr' Norres, Wiłłm More, Esquiers & Wiłłm Bretargh Comiſsioñs wtin the Countie of Lanc for the aſseſsing of on' subside grantyd at the pliamēt holden at Westm Beginnynge the iiijte day of ffebruary in the iijde yer of our soũeign Lord's reign And proget vnto the iiijt day of Nouembr then next Ensuynge haue deliũed to Nicholas ffasakyrley on' of the Collect'rs wtin the Wapentake of Derby in the Countie aforesaid the Namis and surnamis of the Constabuls of eũy towne wt the sumys of money sett opon thayme chargeable to the said s'bsyde Aſseſsid by vs the said Comiſsioñs in the pishous of Sefton, Walton, Childewall, & Huyton by the said Nic ffasakyrley to be receyvit of the said Cōstabuls at such tyme as the said Nicholas shall aske or demande the said sumys of the said Cōstabuls And the said Nicholas to pay to th'use of

our said Soſteign Lord in his Escheker assone aftyr the reſ y'of as he Cōveniently may or can that is to say of the

Cōstabuls of Derby	Piers Ridinge Thom's Tatlock Roger Mercer Thom's Rose	lvij^{s}	vj^{d}	liij^{s} iiij^{d}
Cōstabuls of Eſton	Richard Botehill Thom's Eraker	iiij^{s}		iij^{s}
Cōstabuls of Walton cū ffasakyrley	Roƀt Merton Richard Robynson	xix^{s}		xvj^{s}
Cōstabuls of Kyrkby	John Pasmyth Thom's Jenkynson	xj^{s}	viij^{d}	x^{s}
Cōstabuls of Waſtre	Hug' Lake Henr' Robynetson	xij^{s}	iiij^{d}	x^{s}
Cōstabuls of Huyton cū Roby	Willm Tarleton Roƀt Gernet	xxiiij^{s}	viij^{d}	xx^{s}
Of the lord of Huyton				vj^{s} viij^{d}
Cōstabuls of Sefton	Roger Sefton John Lunte Piers Derwyn	xxiiij^{s}		xx^{s}
Cōstabuls of Little Crosseby cū Morehousez	Wiłłm Tarleton Thom's Johnson	x^{s}	ij^{d}	ix^{s}
Cōstabuls of Ince Blūdell	Jamis Blanchet Richard Wilson	xj^{s}	viij^{d}	viij^{s}
Cōstabuls of Mich Croſseby	John Newhouse John Dėrwyn	ix^{s}		xii^{s}
Cōstabuls of Thorne-ton	Matthew Lunte John Waynwright	v^{s}	x^{d}	v^{s}
Cōstabuls of Lyther-land	Jamis Richardson Richard Goore	vi^{s}	viij^{d}	v^{s}

Cōstabul of Ayntre	John Blanchard	iii^{s} vi^{d}	ij^{s} viij^{d}	
Cōstabuls of Formby	Nicholas Aynesdale Roger Rice	xiij^{s} vi^{d}	xi^{s}	
Cōstabuls of Lyϑpole	Roger ffasakyrley Cristofer Lightfot	xxx^{s}	xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Cōstabuls of Knowseley	Henry Graves John Whitacre	xij^{s} viij^{d}	x^{s}	
Cōstabuls of Kerkdale	John Wiswall senior John Wiswall junior	ix^{s} iiij^{d}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Cōstabuls of Speke	Wiłłm Nicholaſson Wiłłm Baxter	xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}	xxxij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Cōstabuls of Botehill	Thom's ffyñe James Gardiñ	vj^{s} viij^{d}	vj^{s}	
Cōstabuls of Gerstan cū Aykebergh	John Mercer John Hichmogh	x^{s} iiij^{d}	x^{s}	
Cōstabuls of Halewood	John Newton John Port	xlij^{s} viij^{d}		
Cōstabuls of Litil Woolton	Laurence Jenkynson John Holgrave	xj^{s} vj^{d}	ix^{s} vj^{d}	
Cōstabuls of Much Woolton	Wiłłm Corker Roƀt Waynwright	viij^{s} viij^{d}	vij^{s}	
Cōstabuls of Allerton	Thomas Amote Raufe Wodewart	v^{s}	iiij^{s}	
Cōstabull of Hale	Robt Tokill	xvij^{s} ij^{d}		
Cōstabuls of Torbok	Richard Estehede NicholasWaynwright	xj^{s} viij^{d}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	

The Nete sume is xvj^{li} v^{s} iiij^{d}

S'm totalis xx^{li} xiiij^{s} ij^{d}

From the original on parchment. [No. 2.]

Subsidy, 1624.

PRECEPTS TO THE CONSTABLES OF WEST DERBY.

These precepts apparently concern the collection of one of the "Three entire Subsidies and three Fifteenths and Tenths" granted to the King by "the Temporality" in the Act of Parliament of 21 James I, cap. 34. At the same time "Four entire "Subsidies" were granted by the Spirituality. The precepts are written on separate slips of paper, with original signatures.

Edward Moore was collector for the Hundreds of Leyland and Salford, as well as West Derby, and paid to the King's Treasurer's £488. 14*s.* 2*d.* for the three hundreds, and had his receipt on the 3rd August, 22 James I (1625). [No. 415.]

1624. To the Constables of **Atherton.**

You are to Collect of the seuall psons whose names are subscrybed the seuall somes vpon them & of euie of them chargeable, & to pay the same over to Edward Moore Esqr. High Collector for the Hundred of West Derby at or vpon Munday the xijth of this Instant July next. Wherof fayle not at yor p'ills. Dated the first of July 1624.

Sr Tho: Ireland Kt. & John Atherton Esq. in lands	x^{li}	xl^{s}
Edmund Bell in goods	vii^{li}	xviij^{s} viij^{d}
Henry Alred in goods	vi^{li}	xvj^{s}
Wm Hurst in goods	v^{li}	xiij^{s} iiii^{d}
Henry Maurice in goods	v^{li}	xiij^{s} iiii^{d}

(Signed) W. Norres
Cha: Gerard Edw: Stanley

1624. To the Constables of **Dalton.**

You are to Collect and gather of the seuall psons herevnder named the seuall somes vpon them taxed, And to make psente payment thereof vnto Edward Moore esquyre, at the house of Gawther Barton in Ormschurch vpon Monday the xijth of this

Instant July faile not herein at yor p'ills. Dated this firste of July 1624.

Henry Aſshehurste in Land	v^{li}	xx^{s}
Henry Prescott in goodes	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
George Barton	iij^{li}	viij^{s}

(Signed) W. Norres
Cha : Gerard Edw : Stanley

To the Constables of **Sefton.**

Sr Richard Molyneux Kt. Baronett in Lands	lxvij^{li}	13^{s} 4^{d}	xiij^{li}	x^{s}	8^{d}
More for Lands late Sr Edw. Torbock	x^{li}		xl^{s}		
More for Lands in Maghull	iiij^{li}		xvj^{s}		
Peter Hurdis in Lands	xx^{s}		iiij^{s}		
George Ryding in goods	iij^{li}		viij^{s}		
Nicholas Copple in goods	iij^{li}		viij^{s}		

(Signed as before.)

To the Constables of **Tildesley cum Shakerley.**

Tho : Tildesley g[ent] in lands	xx^{s}		iiij^{s}	
John Chaddocke g[ent] in lands	xx^{s}		iiij^{s}	
Adam Mort Esq. in lands	v^{li}		xx^{s}	
Richard Alred in goods	iij^{li}	x^{s}	ix^{s}	iiij^{d}
Raffe Mort in goods	iij^{li}	x^{s}	ix^{s}	iiij^{d}

(Signed as before.)

To the Constables of **Mellinge.**

Robt Molyneux Esq. in Lands	iiij^{li}	xvj^{s}
Robt Bootle geſt in lands	xx^{s}	iiij^{s}
Anne Stopforth widow & the heires of John Secome g[en] for Nobleyes lands	xx^{s}	iiij^{s}
Willm Marton gen in lands	xx^{s}	iiij^{s}
Richard Tatlocke in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}

(Signed) W. Norres
Cha : Gerard

To the Constables of **Halsall.**

Sr Cuthbert Halsall Kt. in lands	xxxli	vjli
The sayd Sr Cuthbert for lands in Maghull	xxs	iiijs
The sayd Sr Cuthbert for lands in Dalton	xxs	iiijs
Thomas Mawdisley in goods	vjli	xvjs
Thomas Rymmer in goods	vjli	xvjs

(Signed) Cha : Gerard Edw : Stanley

To the Constables of **Billinge and Winstanley.**

Wiłłm Bankes esquyre in Landes	viijli	xxxijs	
Lawrence ffarecloughe in goodes	vli	xiijs	iiijd
Wiłłm Blackburne in Landes	xls	viijs	
Roger Anderton Esquyre in Landes	xls	viijs	
Edmund Wood in Landes	xxs	iiijs	
John Winstanley in Landes	xxs	iiijs	
Hughe Holme in goodes	vli	xiijs	iiijd
Wiłłm Bispham esquyre in Landes	vli	xxs	
Edmund Bispham in Landes	xxs	iiijs	
Lawrence Gaskell in goodes	iiijli	xs	viijd

(Signed) W. Norres
Edw : Stanley

To the Constables of **Scarsbricke.**

Edward Scarsbricke in Lands	xli	xls	
John Shawe gent in Lands	xls	viijs	
Edward Gorsuche gent in Landes	xxs	iiijs	
Gilbto Sheiphton for goodes	iijli	viijs	
Thomas Hill for goodes	iijli	viijs	
John Ormyshawe for goodes	vli	xiijs	iiijd

(Signed) W. Norres
Edw : Stanley

[No. 114.]

Liverpool Chantries.

The four Chantries of Liverpool were those of St. Katherine, St. Nicholas, St. John, and of the High Altar. Their lands were sold by Sir Thomas Hesketh and William Ashehurst to William Cooke of Liverpool, husbandman, on the 20th of April, 1598. [No. 400.]

A true and pfect copie of a **Rentalle** of all the Chaunteries of Liſpoole given vnder the hand of Raphe Asheton of Leavo^{r} Esq. Mr Receive^{r} to Xpofer Leyland Collecto^{r}

Inſmis Sr Edward Warren knight		ix^{d}
Edward Moore Esqr	xiiij^{s}	
John Crofse Esqr	viij^{s}	vj^{d}
Nicholas ffazakerley ge[n]	xxxviij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Roſt Moore ge[n]	xxiij^{s}	
Edward Robinson	xxj^{s}	ij^{d}
Edward Lathome	vj^{s}	ij^{d}
The Maio^{r} of Liu'poole	v^{s}	
Henry Mofsock or Thom's Dutton	ij^{s}	
Richard Mellinge	vj^{s}	
John Bird	vj^{s}	vj^{d}
Raphe Seacome		xxij^{d}
Edmund Rose		iij^{d}
Thom's Lurtinge	xxix^{s}	
Richard Rose	xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
Thom's Hytchmoughe wth ye house y^{t} ye seriant dwelleth in late Richard Ecclestons	xxxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
Widdow Abraham	xij^{s}	viij^{d}
Thom's Hubberstaye	iij^{s}	
Thurston Woodward	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Thom's Boulton	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Thom's Richardson alias Dickon	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Richard Bower	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Antonie Berrie	vj^{s}	ix^{d}
Thom's Tarlton		xviij^{d}

Robte Moſse of Eſton		viij^{d}
Humfrey Heye of Eſton	ij^{s}	vj^{d}
Elizabeth Houlden	iij^{s}	
Rowland Joneson	ij^{s}	
Wlliam Eccleston	xxxj^{s}	xi^{d}
Widdowe Croſse	vj^{s}	
Wyddow Symons & now Richard Dychfeild		xviij^{d}
Thom's Greves	iij^{s}	
John Moſse	iiij^{s}	
William Cooke or Richard Berrie	xxiiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
John Heye		x^{d}
Widdow Williamson alſ Barker	v^{s}	
Robte Bixtathe for Dorothie Goulborne	vij^{s}	vj^{d}
Widdow Seacome	vj^{s}	ij^{d}
Launcelott Walker	xviij^{s}	vj^{d}
John Royle	iiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Richard Higginson	liij^{s}	vj^{d}
Elizabeth Balief		vj^{d}
James Mellinge		xiiij^{d}
William Boulton of Eſton by Robte Joneson		xvij^{d}
Anne Lawrence	ij^{s}	ij^{d}
Thom's Bixtathe senio^{r}		xv^{d}
Thom's Allerton	iiij^{s}	ij^{d}
John Blackmoore	vij^{s}	vj^{d}
Mr Ashurste	xlix^{s}	ix^{d}

Summ total
xxiij^{li} ij^{s} ix^{d}

Mr Leyland I pray yo^{u} make Collection of theis rents conteyned in this rentalie & this shalbee yor warrant. And I rest verie muche behouldinge to yo^{u} for ye same.

Yo^{r} Lovinge ffrend

(Autograph) Raphe Ashetoun.

Wm Smith ye Carpente^{r} hath payd xij^{d}

[No. 111.]

Bootle Court Baron.

1612 **Visus Franciꝭ Plegiꝭ** Cum Curia Baronis Edwardi Moore Armigeri Maſſij sui de Bootell infra Com' Lancastr' ten't ibm die Martis videlicet primo die Decembris Anno Regni Dñi n'ri Jacobi dei grā Angl' ffranc̄ et Hib'nie Regis fidei defensor &c. decimo, et Scotie Quadrageſsimo sexto, Annoq' dñi M^mo^ sex^mo^ duodecimo, Coram p̄fato Edwardo Moore dño eiusdem Maſſij fuit De q': &c.

Inquiſico' Capta ib'm pro Dño per Sacrum Joħis Wiłłmson Jacobi Johnson Wiłłi Washington Ric'i Ascrofte Joħis Berrie Rob'ti Wiłłmson Joħes Cooke Henrici Harper Jacobi Haughton Wiłłi Haughton Petri Coldocke et Thom. Bell Jurator Qui dicunt et parlant sup sacrum suū p̄dtu' modo et forma sequen' &c.

Liberi Tenentes et Sectatores
Curie Manerij p'd vt sequitur

Johes Burton
Anna Harvie vid'

Tenentes ad voluntatem

Ric'us Worsley mortuus est
Jacobus Johnson
Wiłłus Washington
vxor Joħis Masker
Alicia ffynn vid'
Rob'tus Wiłłmson
Nicħus Bridge
Wiłłus Mercer Compuit p vx'
Henricus Harper
Joħes Cooke
Henricus Haughton
Margareta Muche vid'
Milo Strange
Ric'us Ascrofte p Thomam filliū suū
Joħes Berrie

Joħes Tatlock mortuus est
Joħes Wiłłmson
Wiłłus Haughton
Thomas Coldocke
Wiłłus Dawbie defaltū fecit
Brianus Lansdale aŧs Dawber
Joħes Tarlton

Juratores p̄dti super sacrum suū p̄dtu' dicunt et putant q^d

Thomas Johnson aliorū Siceres Comburivit Ideo ip'e in mīa iiij^d

Et q^d Thomas Ascrofte auerijs suis depast' fecit Co'iter anglice Leasowed in le barelands tyme Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Margareta Mache vid. siŧiter fecit contra formam Ordinis in Rotulis hujus Curie dependeñ Ideo ip'a in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Nicħus Bridge siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa vj^d

Et q^d Henricus Berrie siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Jacobus Johnson siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Ric'us Worsley siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Henricus Harper siŧiter fecit in le Newe Hey Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Rob'tus Wiłłmson siŧiter fecit in Le Singerland Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Johes Berrie siŧiter fecit in Le Singerland Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Milo Strange siŧiter fecit in Le Singerland Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Wiłłus Washington siŧiter fecit in Le Clayfield Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Jacobus Haughton siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Nicħus Bridge siŧiter fecit Ideo ip'e in mīa iij^d

Et q^d Margareta Mach vid. siŧiter fecit in le Singerland Ideo ip'a in mīa vj^d

Et q^d Eadem Margareta Mache herbam struit et decerpit in fodina Henrici Haughton in le Singerlande et eandem secū asportavit Ideo ip'e in mīa vj^d

Et q^d Wiłłus Dawbie defaltū fecit appuendo ad hanc Cur' sect debeñ eid' Curie Ideo ip'e in mīa ...

Et q[d] Milo Strange sepimentū suū illegitime servavit ad eum et nocumentū Ric'i Ascrofte Ideo ip'e in mīa xij[d]

Et q[d] Brianus Lansdale alīs Dawber sititer fecit inter se et Margaretam Mache vid. Ideo ip'e in mīa xij[d]

Et q[d] Henricus Berrie non fodivit in Le Roodes Ideo ip'e in mīa xij[d]

Et q[d] idem Henricus Berrie sepimentū suū illigitime servavit ad nocumentū Henrici Harper Ideo ip'e in mīa xij[d]

Et q[d] Anna Harvie vid. Transgressionem fecit au'ijs suis in le Cloverlonge Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Joñes Cooke sititer fecit in le Newe Hey Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Joñes Berrie sititer fecit in le Hay ffielde Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Margareta Mach vid. Transgr' fecit au'ijs suis Joñi Witmson in le Roodes Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Eadem Margareta Mach vid. transgr' fecit Jacobo Johnson transferendo granu' suu' jacent in le Breadinges Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Jana vxo[r] Henrici Berrie affraiu' fecit sup Elizabetham Dawbie et ab ea sanguinem traxit Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[s] viij[d]

Et q[d] Richus Bridge verba minime decentia vsus Riču Worsley edidit et publicavit Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Et q[d] Elena vxo[r] Milonis Strange et Margareta Mache verba indecentia inter se multiplicaver' Ideo vterq' eor' in mīa vj[d] xij[d]

Et q[d] Brianus Lansdale alīs Dawber equu' suu' ad largu' vagare pmisit in le Newe hey in le Barelands tyme Ideo ip'e in mīa iij[d]

Et q[d] Joñes Witmson Radus Pemberton et Will'us Merser terram (anglič the Soyle) Dñi huius Man'ij reperunt et asportaver' extra hoc Maniu' sive Dom Ideo quitib't eoru' in mīa vj[d] xviij[d]

Et q[d] Will'us Washington et Anna Harvie vid. verba indecen' inter se multiplič in mala exempla et molestacõem vicinior' suoru' Ideo vterq' eoru' in mīa vj[d] xij[d]

Et q[d] Henricus Haughton lignu' (anglič hedginge woode) cep'it et asportavit a le Sandie Coppe Ideo ip'e in mīa vj[d]

Juratores electi et Jurati ad Curiam p̄dtam ad triandu' exitus inter p̄tes et p̄tes.

Joh̄es Will'mson	Jur'	Joh̄es Cooke	Jur' 12
Jacobus Johnson		Henricus Harper	
Will'us Washington		Jacobus Haughton	
Ricus Ascrofte		Will'us Haughton	
Johes Berrie		Petrus Coldock	
Rob'tus Will'mson		Thomas Bell	

Thomas Harrison de Walton in Com̄ Lanc̄ yoman quer' p̄sus Will'am Washington de Bootill p̄dta husbandman de pl̄ito debi xliiij^{s} Def's exactus in Cur' Et in propr' p̄sona sua Compuit, Et Cognovit totu' Deb'm in plenu' Cur' Coram Dño manerij p̄dti in Cur' sedent Ideo adiudicatu' est p̄ Curiam p̄dtam qd quer' Recuperavit Debm̄ suu' p̄dtu' cu' mise et Costagijs suis, occasōne detenc̄ois debi p̄dti, sed ex ceſsat quousq' p̄ quer' Requirat Ideo p̄dtas defend's sit in mīa

Idem quer' p̄sus eundem defend'um in pl̄ito debi xx^{s} deft. sil̄iter exact' et Compuit et propria Cognovit totu' Debm Coram &c. Ideo Consideratu' est &c. Et sil̄itr' ceſsat Execuco quousq' Et Ideo p̄dtus deft. in mīa

Idem quer' quesit^{r} p̄sus Henricu' Haughton de Bootell p̄d husbandman de pl̄ito deb'i xvj^{s} ij^{d} Deft. sil̄iter exact' in Cur' et Compuit Et in propria p̄sona sua Cognovit totu' debm p̄dm Ideo adiudicatu' est &c. sed ceſsat exec̄ quosq' Requirat p̄ querentem Ideo p̄dtus Deft. sit in mīa

Officiarij pro hoc Anno 1612.

Constabularij	Jacobus Johnson Will'us Washington	Jur'
Baloorani Taxatores	Joh̄es Williamson Elena Masker vid	Jur'
Billagius	Thomas Ascroft	Jur'
Commun' Inquisitores	Joh̄es Will'mson Will'us Washington	Jur'

[No. 113.]

Dues of the Port of Liverpool in 1633.

Outtgatt & acounte ffrome the 23th of August 1633 vntill the 20th of September next Ensuinge being the xij mounth

The outt gatt of the *Trenittie* of Leu'poll
Gilbart Balshey oner

Anthony Rannould ffor one barrell tow sackes tow panniors one bund' - - - - - - - - iiijd

The outt gatt of the *Marrie John* of fformbie
Richard Rimer oner

Thomas Drumgould ffor tow barr' - - - - ijd

The outt gatt of the *Elline* of fformbie
James Mathew oner

Nicholas Cumice for tow barrells - - - . - ijd

In the *Trenittie* ꝑdictu'

James Johnson ffor tow bund' - - - - - ijd

The outt gatt of the *Cristopher* of Liu'poll
Richard Blevine oner

Robart Worrall ꝑ Raphe Worrall ffor sixe horse packe - vjd

The outt gatt of the *Grase of God* of Grennough
James Garvine oner

George Johnson ffor tow bund' - - - - - ijd

Som toto xviijd

Jo : Walker Maior.

Outt gatt account ffrome the xxth of September 1633 vntill the xviij of October next Ensuinge beinge the xiij mounth

The outt gatt of the *Marie John* of fformby
Ric Rimer oner

Pattericke Moore ffor 7 ff[ardells] - - - - - vijd
Ether Greeme ffor 5 ff[ardells] - - - - - vd
John Tallon ffor one bund of tobaccoe - - - - ijd

The out of the *Trenittie* of fformbie
John H . . . son one[r]

William Weaffers ffor one pack - - - - - ij[d]
one trunck - - - - - - - - - - i[d]

The Outt gatt of the *Elizabeth* of Liu'poll
William Barker one[r]

John Norres ffor tow packe - - - - - - iiij[d]
Rowlād Jacksonn ffor 7 bages of Hopes - - - - xiiij[d]

The outt gatt of the *George* of Liu'poll
William Blevine one[r]

Ric Adames ffor 6 bags of Hopes - - - - - xij[d]

In the *Marie John* ꝑdict'

James Louth ffor one ff[ardell] - - - - - j[d]
one trunck - - - - - - - - - - j[d]
one bage - - - - - - - - - - j[d]
one truse - - - - - - - - - - ij[d]
one hhd'- - - - - - - - - - ij[d]

In the *Henrici* ꝑdict'

Cristopher Bath ꝑ M[r] Robartt Williamson for one trunck - j[d]
Thomas Eglestone ffor one bage of Hopes - - - Nies 4[s] 6[d]

Ingatt accountts ffrom the 5th of Aprill 1633 vntill the 3th of Maij next Ensuinge being the seventh mounth

The Ingatt of the *Phenex* of Liu'poll Bryane Blundell one[r]

Riꝺ Dowdell ffor eight ꝑcells . . . . . of yarne Contt[s]
17 packs - - - - - - - - - iij[s] vj[ob]
Cristopher Mallone ffor one ꝑcell Contt[s] 2 packs yarne - v[d]
Eight packs of Skines - - - - - - - - xvj[d]

The Ingatt of the *grafse of god* of Greenenough James Garvie one^{r}

Thomas Elcocke ffor ix bunds of Skines & some ffew lose skines - - - - - - - - - - x^{d}
One barrell of beefe - - - - - - - - j^{d}
tow hundreth w^{tt} of ould brafse - - - - - ij^{d}

The Ingatt of the *Paterick* of fformbie John Norres one^{r}

Alliexander Plunkett p John Bath ffor 3 pcells & one bund of yarne Contt^{s} vj packs & ccc w^{tt} - - - -xvj^{d} ob q
One bund of Hempe - - - - - - - - j^{d}
James Drumgould p John Bath ffor xvij barr' of tallow - xvij^{d}
Cristopher Mallon ffor a bund of Skines - - - - - ij^{d}

The Ingatt of the *Henrie* of fformbie John Gilbartson one^{r}

Garrould Connon p John Fleminge ffor 5 pcells of Yarne contt^{s} x packs & cc^{wtt} - - - - - - - - ij^{s} ij^{d} q
Robartt Balfe p Lawrance Hadforth ffor vij pcell of yarne Contt^{s} xv packes - - - - - - - - -iij^{s} j^{d} ob
William Hamline p garron' Plunckett ffor 7 p'cell Skines - xiiij^{d}

The Ingatt of the *Trenittie* of Liu'poll Ric' Blevine one^{r}

Edward Williamson ffor 46 . . . . all & locker . . . .
Ed Williames ffor tow p'cell . . . . . .

The Ingatt of the *Marie* of Liu'poll Mr Robart Williamson one^{r}

Garrould Terrell p' James Hadfor ffor vij p'cell & one bund of yarne Contt^{s} xvj packes & ccc^{wtt} - - iij^{s} v^{d} ob q
ffiue barr of beefe - - - - - - - - - v^{d}
One bage of lock - - - - - - - - - j^{d}
Thomas Terrell p' Henrie Carie ffor viij p'cell Skines - xvj^{d}

The Ingatt of the *George* of Liu'poll William Blevine one^{r}

George Stanley p' George Hudson ffor 5 p'cell & one bund of yarne Contt^{s} xij pack - - - - - ij^{s} vj^{d}

tow small bages of woll - - - - - - - - ij^{d}
tow small bunds of Skines - - - - - - - ij^{d}
Marmaduck Willson ffor tow bund' of yarne Contt^{s} 3
packs & ccc waight - - - - - - - - ix ^{q}
Henrie Sodonn ffor one bund Contt^{s} 3c w^{tt} - - - j^{d} $^{ob\ q}$
one bund of Hempe - - - - - - - - j^{d}

Soma tota xxv^{s} iiij^{d} $^{ob\ q}$

Jo: Walker Maior.

[No. 14.]

PROCEEDINGS,

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 1887.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 20th of January, 1887; F. J. BAILEY, M.D., Vice-President, in the chair; when the

ANNUAL REPORT

was read and approved of, as follows:—

Little has happened in the Society's life during the past year to call for comment.

In August the British Archæological Association held its Autumn meeting in Liverpool, when arrangements for the entertainment of the strangers, and their conveyance to and from objects of interest in the neighbourhood, were made by the officers of this and of the Liverpool Architectural Society. It is believed that a pleasant and instructive week was spent. In connection with this visit excavations were made at Burscough Priory, by permission of Lord Derby, a record of which will presently appear in our *Transactions*.

Recently the Society has been so fortunate as to obtain the loan of the most extensive and valuable collection of Charters, Deeds, and Muniments which has ever been seen in this city. It was formerly the property of the Moore family, who, during the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, lived in the heart of Liverpool, and were intimately connected with the history of the place. These muniments, which have been kindly lent to the Society by their present owner, Capt. Stewart, of Alltyrodyn, Llandwyssil, South Wales, are being transcribed and prepared for publication under the auspices of this Society and of the Corporation of Liverpool, who have allowed Mr. T. N. Morton, our Hon. Assistant Secretary, at present in their service, to undertake this work, for which he is so well qualified. "One copy of the Transcript is to remain "the property of the Corporation."

During the past year seven Papers have been read before the Society, one of them by a new member, Mrs. Arthur Tempest, who has given an exhaustive account of the "Family of Mascy of Rixton and Glazebrook," drawn from materials in the possession of her brother-in-law, Sir Henry Tempest, of Broughton Hall, near Skipton, baronet.

Sixteen new members have joined the Society, and seventeen have died or resigned since the last Annual Meeting. On the whole, considering the powerful rivalry of the kindred societies at Manchester and Chester, in numbers, at all events, this Society has held its own. Each Session, however, it becomes more difficult to get papers to be read before the Society, and the attendance of members at the meetings is still far from what could be desired.

In response to the circular as to sale of back numbers of *Transactions*, orders to the extent of some fourteen pounds have been received.

The Council regret to have to announce that Mr. Hance has resigned the post of Honorary Secretary to the Society, which he has filled since July,

1884, and they desire to place on record their high appreciation of his laborious and self-denying services to the Society. At the same time a general wish was expressed that Mr. Hance would reconsider his decision, and the acting President (Dr. Bailey) was requested to embody this desire in a letter to Mr. Hance, and acquaint the General Meeting with his decision.

LIST OF PAPERS READ.

1887.

January 27th.—"Some Ormskirk Singularities." James Dixon.

February 10th.—"Windleshaw Abbey." Rev. Austin Powell.

February 24th.—"Foreign Quarterings in Lancashire Shields." Rev. Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., F.S.A.

Mar. 10.—"Recent Roman Discoveries in Lancashire and Cheshire." W. Thompson Watkin.

March 24th.—"Ancient Precedents of the Town of Liverpool." E. M. Hance, LL.B.

November 3rd.—"The Mascy Family of Rixton and Glazebrook" (Part I.) Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest.

December 1st.—"The Domesday Records of the land between Ribble and "Mersey." Rev. Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., F.S.A.

December 15th.—"The Mascy Family of Rixton and Glazebrook" (Part II.) Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest.

NAMES OF MEMBERS ELECTED DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Jan.	20.	Wm. George Ainslie.	Mar.	24.	Wm. L. Hutton.
,,	,,	William Brown.	,,	,,	Rev. Edward Powell.
,,	,,	James Harrison.	Nov.	3.	Philip Thicknesse.
,,	,,	Sir Thomas Storey, Knt.	,,	17.	Albert Mead, B.A.
,,	,,	John Unwin.	,,	,,	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
Feb.	10.	Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C.	,,	,,	Rev. W. E. Torr, M.A.
,,	,,	Professor McKay, M.A.	Dec.	1.	Frank John Leslie.
,,	,,	Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest (Life).	,,	15.	Rev. J. Langfield Ward, M.A.

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

In Account with the Hon. Treasurer, for the year 1887.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1886	21	17	4	Sessional Expenses—Rent, Printing, &c	48	15	5
Subscriptions—				Paid on account of vol. 35 (Index)	3	3	0
For 1887 £62 9 6				Do. do. 36 (do.)	2	2	0
For 1888, in advance 1 1 0				Balance carried forward	75	18	8
Arrears 44 2 0							
107 12 6							
Sale of *Transactions*	0	9	3				
	£129	19	1		£129	19	1

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